The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 5980. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN TROUBLES.

The Paris Treaty Explained by the Protocol of April.

No Breach of the Convention Without an Overt Act.

Prussia Insists on the Free Action of the Czar.

Turkey Determined to Resist Russian Pretensions.

A MORE PACIFIC FEELING.

Latest Aspect of the Hostilities in France.

The Positions of the Opposing Forces on the Loire.

Bismarck Exasperated by Mr. Gladstone's Anonymous Criticisms.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

A Loophole for Great Britain—No Breach of the Treaty Without an Overt Act—Another Aspect of the Prussian Attitude—The Sultan Determined to Resist Russian Pretensions—A Pacific Aspect.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Article 9 of the treaty of March 30, 1856, is still regarded as a barrier to war, especially when considered in connection with the protocol of April 23 of the same year. This article, as explained by the protocol, requires a reference of questions which may arise to a friendly Power, preliminary to any act of hostility. It will be noticed that an overt act—not a declaration, however hostile it may be in tone—is necessary to constitute a breach of the treaty. The overt act is still wanting.

PRUSSIA AND THE CZAR.

Prussia, in case of a revision of the treaty of Paris, will consent to no restriction on the free action of the Czar.

TURKEY RESOLUTE.

Advices from Constantinople show that the Porte is preparing to make a most energetic resistance to Russian pretensions.

A MORE PACIFIC ASPECT.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.—It is thought here that the aspect of the Russian difficulty is more pacific.

A RUSSIAN IRON-CLAD FLEET.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* announces that a Russian iron-clad fleet, bought in the United States, is expected in the Dardanelles.

Russia's Reply to Earl Granville's Note—A Conciliatory Tone but no Change in its Position.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18—8 P. M.—The reply of the Russian Government to Earl GRANVILLE's letter was promptly forwarded to London. Russia adopts a highly conciliatory tone, but remains entirely firm in the position already adopted, and refutes at length the statement that the movements of the Principalities, in contravention of the Treaty of Paris, enured to her advantage. She appeals to all the friendly Powers to note the fact that a Congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European Powers, and that Russia expressly disclaims any hostile intentions or desire to disregard any of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris other than those which are generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her. She would deeply regret the interruption of the friendly relations which she has endeavored to cultivate with Great Britain, but she repeats her intention to act upon the previous notification in regard to the Black Sea.

The general feeling of the people of St. Petersburg is favorable to the position of the Government. GORTSCHAKOFF had a long interview yesterday with the Italian Minister and a special Envoy from Florence.

Victoria Disapproves of Lord Granville's Note—The Feeling in England More Peaceful—John Stuart Mill for Peace—America's Position Defined in Vienna.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Prince of WALES, representing the views of the Queen, is understood to have expressed to the Cabinet her disapproval of Earl GRANVILLE's hasty reply to Russia....JOHN STUART MILL writes a communication to the *Times*, this morning, protesting against England's embarking on a war with Russia on any existing provocation, especially as the demands made by Prussia thus far seem worthy of consideration. Mr. FROUDE also writes to the *Times* urging the Government to change front, rather than extend the war. The *Morning Post*, per contra, says Russia must recant or embark in a war insuring her humiliation. The feeling in England, today, is somewhat more peaceful, but there is still a strong under-current of excitement. Securities at the Stock Exchange are lower, and breadstuffs are higher.

AN EXPLANATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The *Golos*, of this city, denies that Russia offered neutrality to Prussia on condition that the Paris treaty of 1856 be set aside. Russia only desired a modification of the treaty. While Russia is quite willing to submit her pretensions to the decision of a conference, Prussia will only consent to the scheme on condition that her relations with France shall not be discussed thereat.

TURKEY'S REPLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The infringements of the Paris treaty of 1856, dwelt on by GORTSCHAKOFF are as follows: The union of the Danubian Principalities; the election of CHARLES as Hospodar, and the passage of Turkish frigates through the Bosphorus. The Vizier replied, saying that an immediate answer was impossible, and that the subject must be submitted to the Great Powers of Europe.

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Nov. 19—Afternoon.—The *Spectator* today says the armament at Malta and Gibraltar has been ordered to be hastened. The port and channel fleet is to go to the Levant at once.

AMERICA'S POLICY.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the American policy is suspected to be in favor of Russia on the Eastern question, and that Austria has sent a firm reply to St. Petersburg, and also to Berlin.

Italy for Russia—Anti-Russian Feeling in Vienna.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

LONDON, Nov. 19—P. M.—Dispatches received here from Florence state that the Italian Government has certainly declined to join in the diplomatic move against Russia. RUSSEL's pamphlet, just issued, has been suppressed at the suggestion of his friends.

FLORENCE, Nov. 19.—The collective note of the great Powers to Russia is still under consideration by the Italian Government.

ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—In the Reichsrath today the Ministry carried an address to the Throne by a large majority. The journals of this city are all vigorously Anti-Russian. The Austrian reply to the Russian note is expected to reach St. Petersburg today. The *Abend Post* of this city denies that Austria has made any propositions for war.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special messenger has been dispatched to Vienna relative to the Eastern question. There is a better feeling in Russia in consequence of GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch, which is considered as assuring the desired object without war.

THE WAR.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

The Germans Falling Back Northward—French Losses at Chateaudun—The Advance of Prince Charles.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Tours reports that the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG and Gen. VON DER TANN are falling back, while the French are advancing and threatening to outflank them both. It is thought that Gen. MANTEUFFEL will march to the Loire.

THE AFFAIR AT CHATEAUDUN.

The French loss at Chateaudun is now reported at 200 killed, wounded and prisoners.

TOURS, Nov. 20—Afternoon, via London.—Prussian scouts were seen in the vicinity of Montargis on the 17th. [Montargis is within about thirty-five miles of Orleans, with which it connects by railway.]

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—The Army of the Loire has withdrawn south to avoid being shut up between the German Armies marching against it. The American General HAZEN has left for Germany.

NORTHERN OPERATIONS.

French Reverses near La Fère—A Success at Sarcy—The Siege at Montmédy.

LILLE, Nov. 20.—There was a fight yesterday in the Department of the Aisne between a French force, composed of Francs-Tireurs and Mobile Guards and a Prussian detachment moving from Tergny. The French finally retired in good order. The losses on both sides were about equal. There was a similar encounter on the same day, near Moncasis, in which the French were driven back. A skirmish at Guisny, near La Fère, is also reported. At Sarcy, on the 16th, an engagement took place in which the Prussians lost 200 killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and fifteen Francs-Tireurs were wounded and one killed.

NEUFCHATEL THREATENED.

The Germans threaten an attack on Neufchâtel.

MONTMEDY.

On Wednesday last, a sortie was made from Montmédy by two companies of the Gardes Mobile. Every one of them was either killed or taken prisoner. The French losses in the conflicts were serious. The Prussians now confine the bombardment to the fortress of Montmédy.

SNOW.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The ground in the Departments of Orne, Eure and Sarthe is covered with deep snow.

PARIS.

The French Flank Movement—Prussians Repulsed at Evreux.

ROUEN, Nov. 19, via LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Germans attacked Evreux today, but they met with a vigorous resistance from the National Guards and retired to the environs.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—No sortie from Paris is expected at present.

The Grand Movement from Paris—A Concentrated Attack on the Prussians to be Made.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Rumors continue to circulate of a proposed concentrated attack on the Prussian positions before Paris by the French, attended by a sortie from the city. The time fixed for this grand move is said to be next Monday or Tuesday. A Paris balloon letter says Gen. TROCHU intends shortly to force from the city 10,000 half-starved citizens for whom he cannot longer provide food.

THE EAST.

Prussians Surprised at Chattillon—All Either Killed or Taken Prisoners.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition:]

TOURS, Nov. 19—Midnight.—The following official dispatch has been made public: "The Prussians at Chattillon were surprised by a party of Garibaldians under RICCIOTTI, and all were either killed or taken prisoners."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Gladstone's Strictures on Bismarck's Policy—The Prussian Chancellor Enraged—An Inquiry into Bazaine's Conduct—The Republic and the Elections—Captains of Prizes.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—There is much remark in diplomatic circles on the imprudence of Mr. GLADSTONE in writing to the London *Times* on the situation over the signature of "Scrutator." A communication in reply appears from MAX MULLER. It is understood that BISMARCK is extremely vindictive toward GLADSTONE in consequence of the comments on Prussian policy he has made or inspired in the public prints.

BAZAINE.

A commission of inquiry is to be called to try Marshal BAZAINE.

THE PROPOSED ELECTION.

The Tours *Moniteur* declares that the deliverance of the country from invasion must precede any election for a General Assembly, but the Anti-Republican Press of France denounce this course.

THE CAPTURED CAPTAINS.

The *Moniteur* says the Captains of German merchantmen captured by the French naval forces, will be treated as prisoners of war.

GERMAN ANNEXATION.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The treaty admitting the States of Baden and Hesse into the North German Confederation has been signed. The details will be adjusted by conference within a fortnight.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20.—A man, supposed to be J. MOWRY, of Unionville, fell overboard from the steamer *State of New-York*, lying at her dock here, at 10½ this evening, and was drowned. His body was recovered in a few minutes. An inquest will be held Monday in the forenoon.

WASHINGTON.

Return of Vice-President Colfax and Family—No Foreign Complications—New-York Visitors at the White House—Gen. Chipman Not Seeking Official Honors—The Missouri Bolters and the Administration—A Charitable Scheme on Foot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Vice-President COLFAX and family arrived here last evening, and have reopened their residence on Lafayette-square. The family are all in excellent health. Mr. and Mrs. COLFAX visit New-York on Tuesday, and will remain absent at the North a week or ten days. Gen. PAINE, of Wisconsin, is also in the city, and will remain until the meeting of Congress.

NO FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

The President remarked, yesterday, that Secretary FISH had sent no dispatch to our legation at London on the Alabama claims, and that there was, of course, no foundation for the assertion or the suspicion that there was any understanding between this country and Russia. This Government will adhere to the position that, as it cannot permit any interference by foreign nations on this continent, so it cannot itself interfere in the affairs of the European continent.

COLLECTOR MURPHY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Collector MURPHY and Hon. WILLIAM ORTON arrived here this morning. They spent the afternoon at the Executive Mansion, and dined with the President this evening. In order to set all minds at ease, it may as well be said that this visit has no signification whatever of a political character. These gentlemen indulged in a very agreeable interchange of views with the President, and Mr. ORTON returned to New-York tonight. Collector MURPHY will remain a day or two longer, in order to transact some business with the Treasury. All idea of a change in the New-York Collectorship may be dismissed, as no such thing is contemplated.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Southern Pacific Railroad project will be pressed with vigor at the approaching session. Gen. FREMONT and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., the leading managers of the Company, have taken elegant suites of rooms at the Arlington, and the business will be closely attended to.

A MAN WHO PREFERS PRIVATE TO OFFICIAL LIFE.

The report has been extensively circulated that Gen. N. P. CHIPMAN, of this city, would be a candidate for the clerkship of the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress. Gen. CHIPMAN writes to the *Chronicle* a denial, and says he is quite content with the pursuits of a private life, and will not be drawn from them by any inducements which political office may offer.

THE MISSOURI BOLTERS.

The prospective contest between the Schurz-Brown party in Missouri and the Administration, as a result to follow the success of their ticket, is not in a promising shape. Senator SCHURZ, who has been here some days, has been exceedingly careful not to say anything indicating any intention on his part to carry the division into the Senate. He has, probably, changed his purpose somewhat, for during the canvass in Missouri he expressed an intention of pushing the fight against the President in the Senate. But the fact is, that Senator SCHURZ and his party are sagacious enough to see that there can be practically no issue between them and the Administration, unless they make a complete surrender to the Democracy. The President would never have taken issue with them if they had carried on their efforts for enfranchisement in Missouri inside the party. The President is himself committed to such a policy; and his difference with the Missouri bolters was that they sought to disrupt the party in order to carry their policy, instead of seeking to control the policy of the party by remaining with it. Now that they have carried their point, they find that so far as their political strength is concerned, they have thrown away the meat and kept the bone. The Administration cheerfully acquiesces in enfranchisement in Missouri, though it may not applaud the means whereby it was secured; they have no strength of themselves, and nothing to stand on outside the Republican Party, and they must naturally gravitate back to a position of fealty, in order to sustain themselves and be supported in holding on to what little the recent campaign in Missouri has left them in possession of.

THE POOR OF WASHINGTON.

The Society for the Relief of the Poor of Washington, which has lately been organized by some of the influential and charitable ladies of this city, gives promise of being what the national Capital should have—a permanent self-sustaining model charity. It will be incorporated this Winter, and will be under the direction of the lady managers, and in its good works will not exhibit either political, sectional, or sectarian bias. The preparations for the grand Fair to be held for the benefit of this Society the first of next month, are nearly completed, and the money and costly donations of various kinds already received from the charitable business men of New-York, through Mrs. DUNBAR, who is still in that City, and the charitable of other cities, will make an attractive display, and realize for the ladies all that they need in addition to their own good acts to found their charity.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BRITISH MISSION.

The names of seven gentlemen, with statements of their merits and qualifications for Minister to England, have been presented to President GRANT by their respective friends, but he has not made up his mind on the subject.

SENATOR CATTELL.

Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of attending to some public business. He, in company with Ex-Gov. MARCUS L. WARD and Judge BRADLEY, is the guest of Secretary ROBESON. He is in fine health and spirits.

VISCOUNT TREILHARD AND THE FRENCH MISSION.

The following are the facts concerning Viscount TREILHARD's movements: When he arrived at New-York eight days ago from Chili he announced the fact by telegraph to Minister BERTHEMY, who, by his request, immediately repaired to the Department of State to ascertain whether he would be received as M. BERTHEMY's successor, having in his possession the credentials received from the Emperor's Government. The Secretary informed M. BERTHEMY that Viscount TREILHARD could not be received, as a new *de facto* Government had now control of French affairs, and therefore it would be necessary to procure from it the proper authorization. The question was asked whether a telegram from the Government at Paris would be sufficient, to which the Secretary replied in the negative, saying that this would be a departure from usage, or from the course always pursued in such cases. Several days afterward Viscount TREILHARD came to Washington and called, in company with M. BERTHEMY, on Secretary FISH, who unofficially invited him to his house, and there took occasion, in the course of conversation, to explain to him, as he had previously explained to M. BERTHEMY, the reasons why he could not be received as M. BERTHEMY's successor. The new Minister expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and informed the Secretary that he had taken measures to produce the required formal credentials from the Paris Government, which will be forwarded by JULES FAVRE. The Secretary was subsequently advised that the credentials are now on their way to Viscount TREILHARD. Therefore, when they shall have arrived, Viscount TREILHARD will be received as M. BERTHEMY's successor. He has already engaged a house here—the one vacated by Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, the latter having taken one on the corner of Thirteenth and K streets.

MARRIAGE OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Señor ROBERTS, who will leave for New-York to-morrow, will soon return hither with his bride. His marriage with Miss FERRY will take place at St. Stephen's Church at 7½ P. M. on the 28th inst. Cards have been sent to the members of the Cabinet and the foreign representatives in Washington. The cards are to be shown at the church door.

THE ELECTION OF A KING OF SPAIN.

Our Government several days ago was officially advised of the election of a King of Spain. A telegram from Minister SICKLES states the same fact with no comment.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

None of our Ministers at European Courts have communicated their views respecting the complications growing out of Russia's designs, and therefore the Administration has no information other than what has appeared in the newspapers.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind this morning at 12½ o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind. Miles per hour.	Pressure of wind. Pounds ⅌ sq. ft.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately).	State of the weather.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very brisk.	Fair.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Fair.
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Fair.
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Fair.
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Just perceptible.	Clear.
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No report.	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Clear.
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raining.
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Fair.
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Fair.
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.

Highway Robbery in Newark—A Gang Broken Up.

On the 31st of last month the Democrats of the Seventh Ward, in Newark, held a meeting for the nomination of a candidate for Assemblyman. Directly after the meeting Mr. EDWARD MCGRATH, a leading politician in the ward, was knocked down in Newark-street by an unknown party, and after the ruffians had kicked and pounded him severely they stole his watch and escaped. The next day Mr. MCGRATH learned that a fellow named PATRICK FITZPATRICK was the ring-leader of the gang, and so reported at Police head-quarters to the detectives. A warrant was issued for him and "others to be identified." As the detectives worked up the case they learned that FITZPATRICK was not the man they wanted, and Detective FISCHER ascertained that the real chief offender was JAMES FITZGERALD, of Nesbitt-street, and for several nights has been lying in wait for him. On Saturday morning he found him on Washington-street, and immediately arrested him. Mr. MCGRATH at once recognised him as the principal in the robbery, and he was committed without bail. As evidence of the guilt of the prisoner, his mother and wife have waited on Mr. MCGRATH since the attack and expressed a desire to settle the matter, but without avail. JAS. FITZGERALD is one of the leaders of a gang of ruffians in the Seventh Ward, who style themselves Ku-klux, and are a terror to respectable citizens, and his arrest may go a great way toward breaking up the party of law-breakers.

Weston's Walk.

Mr. WESTON, the pedestrian, commenced his walk of 400 miles in five days at the Empire Rink this morning, at 12¼ A. M. He has been for the past five days entirely in the hands of Drs. FLINT, DOREMUS, MOTT and several others, who are engaged in experimenting upon diet and training. WESTON was weighed prior to commencing his task, and brought down the scale at 129 pounds, being trained, as it seemed, to the knowing ones a trifle too fine. He supped in company with young DOREMUS, the son of the famous chemist, at the Rink building, on beef-steak, fried eggs, toast and stew, all the items of diet being weighed before consumed by the pedestrian. Shortly after 12 WESTON entered the scene of the walking, accompanied by OLE BULL, the violinist, and Drs. FLINT and DOREMUS. He was dressed in his usual costume of black velvet, white silk hat, blue sash, white kid gloves, and gold-mounted riding-whip. The six judges took their seats, with pencils and a chronographic watch; the word "go" was given, and he started off at a mild pace, accompanied by FLINT and DOREMUS, but after passing the stand twice he quickened his pace and was shortly left alone in his glory. The first mile was made in 13:06, the second in 11:47, and this pace was kept up for twenty miles, after which WESTON went to bed, and will recommence walking this morning at 6 o'clock.

A Sharp Swindle—A Heavy Clothing-House in Newark "Taken in."

During Saturday evening a prepossessing young man, with a light-colored mustache and gentlemanly bearing, entered the clothing-store of HALSEY, HUNTER & HALSEY, on Broad-street, Newark, and wished to be shown a fine overcoat. The obliging salesman showed him through the stock, till at last the young man hit upon one which suited his complexion and his purse. There was but one drawback to the purchase—he would like to let his mother see it before he fully decided. Would the salesman let a boy go with him to the house, and either bring back the money or the coat? Certainly. The boy and the nice young man started together to a remote section of the City, and entered a house together. The boy was left in a waiting-room while the coat was exhibited to the mother in another apartment. Soon the purchaser returned to the boy. Said he had decided to take it, and gave him a check in payment, with which he started for the store. The check was worthless, and on sending to the house to regain the coat it was ascertained that the landlady knew nothing of the young man except that he had applied for board on Saturday, and came in the evening to say that she need not expect him, as he had made different arrangements. The coat and the nice young man have not been heard from.

Incendiary Fire in Newark—Loss $10,000.

At a very early hour yesterday morning the Newark Fire Department was turned out to quell the flames which had evidently been kindled by an incendiary, on Marshall-street, near Prince-street, in that city. The fire originated in a barn owned by EDWARD KEOUGH, a contractor. The barn and its contents, consisting of three horses, a valuable cow, two goats, hay, fodder, &c., were burned. The flames communicated to a two-story frame house adjoining, which was also owned by Mr. KEOUGH, but was occupied by a German and an Irish family. The house was also completely destroyed, and the families lost some of their furniture. The loss is estimated at about $10,000, and was only partially covered by insurance. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was also discovered in a roofing shop on Commerce-street. The shop adjoined a coal-yard, and only the prompt action of Officer ALLEN and a few citizens, who extinguished the flames, prevented a large and destructive conflagration.

A Man Stabbed Six Times.

An altercation occurred last evening between JOHN BURNS, of No. 156 East Forty-second-street, PHILIP MCGUIRE, of No. 1,033 Third-avenue, and JOHN FERRIS, a quarryman, as they stood at the corner of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue. During the fight which ensued BURNS was stabbed six times about the head and body, one wound being in the small of the back and probably of a fatal character. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remains in a critical condition. Both MCGUIRE and FERRIS were arrested by the Nineteenth Precinct Police, and held for examination.

POLITICAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Result of the Elections—Sketches of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Representatives to Congress—Majorities—Contests—Races—Members at Large.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

Now that the political dust and smoke of the election battles has entirely cleared away, we may profitably take a glance at the results, and see what kind of men are the victors in the spirited campaign and hard-fought battle.

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Gov. ROBERT K. SCOTT, a white man, just re-elected to that office, is an immigrant from Ohio. His biographical record is too well known to need repetition at this time. Hon. B. F. WHITTEMORE, who was ejected from Congress some months ago, drew up the platform of the party for this campaign, and is a leader among the Scott factionists of the Republican Party in South Carolina. Gov. SCOTT is popular with the negroes and exceedingly distasteful to the whites.

Lieut. A. J. RANSIER, is a bright mulatto, native of Charleston, who sprang to the front of his race in 1865 so promptly as to secure the leadership among them, without possessing either superior abilities or education.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

The Representative from the First District, in the Congress of the United States, is Mr. JOSEPH H. RAINEY. He is a bright mulatto, native of Georgetown, S. C., and before the war, some years, was a barber at the Mills House, in Charleston. In the war he was steward for several trips on a blockade-running steamer, plying between Charleston and Nassau, N. P.; did good service upon the Confederate earth-works near Fort Sumter; was Senator from Georgetown County in the Legislature of 1868-70. In the late campaign RAINEY became a violent partisan of the Scott interests, and made some strong anti-white-men speeches. His education consists of reading, writing, a little arithmetic, and whatever he has been able to pick up in the way of general information during his public service of a little over two years. His opponent was Mr. C. W. DUDLEY, a white man, Democrat, native of the State, having formerly been State Senator. The district is overwhelmingly negro, as appears in the vote. The total vote was 33,077; and of these DUDLEY received only 3,192, while RAINEY received 20,385—a majority of 17,191. In comparing these figures, however, it must be remembered that no votes at all were polled for DUDLEY in the counties of Clarendon, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marion, Sumter and Williamsburg—more than half the counties in the district. The whites in the counties merely refused to vote where there was no hope of success. RAINEY fills the seat held once by WHITTEMORE, and is a far more honest man, although a white quadroon.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Congressional Representative of the Second District elected is Mr. ROBERT C. DE LARGE—a native of Charleston, a mulatto combining the negro and the Hebrew races, his father being a Jew. This appears in his face. Served during the war on a blockade-runner and gentleman's waiter. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868; and served through the first Legislature as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He is a glib speaker, quick at repartee, voluble, and much on the floor. He was perhaps the most influential colored member of that body, and wielded a great influence over it. DE LARGE's opponent in this campaign was Mr. C. C. BOWEN, (white,) member of last Congress. The contest was exceedingly bitter, turning largely upon the question of color. BOWEN is preparing to contest the election; and sportsmen are already offering bets on BOWEN. Both are Republicans; but DE LARGE belongs to the Scott faction, which now controls in this State. DE LARGE combines the shrewdness of the Jew with the intuitive cleverness of the negro, and is pre-eminently the man for his race. The vote was close. Out of 32,385 votes, DE LARGE got 16,686, and BOWEN 15,700—a majority of only 986 for DE LARGE.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Congressional Representative of the Third District—formerly HOGE's—is Col. ROBERT BROWN ELLIOTT, who is a full negro. He comes from Massachusetts, and is a bitter enemy of the white race; is a man of mark among his race, being bold, ambitious, and ready at speech. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and as a member of the first General Assembly he won distinction (not in every respect enviable) as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. The vote of this district is 34,561, of which ELLIOTT got 20,564 and his opponent—Col. JOHN E. BACON, a native white—got 13,997; making ELLIOTT's majority 6,567. Col. BACON is a lawyer of ability and distinction in Edgefield County, a son-in-law of Gov. PICKENS, and in every way a deserving man of mark and character.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Congressional Representative of the Fourth District is the incumbent, Mr. ALEXANDER S. WALLACE, a native white of extreme party views. Mr. WALLACE was seated in the last Congress, although the majority was 4,201 against him. This contest the election returns show a majority for him of 3,304. This difference of 7,505, in a district voting only 30,169, is not to be accounted for by any changes of votes, but by the difference in the way of managing the election. This difference, I understand, is to be shown before Congress by Col. MCKISSICK, the defeated opponent of Mr. WALLACE, in the protest to be pushed as soon as Congress meets. Their respective votes were: WALLACE, 16,746, and MCKISSICK, 13,442.

THE RESULT IN BRIEF.

The South Carolina delegation—to sum up—consists of three natives and one Massachusetts man. Of these four, again, two are native mulattoes, (or white quadroons,) one native white, and one imported negro. All are extreme Republicans in politics. Besides these four, there were elected two from the State at large—prospectively elected in view of the new arrangement resulting from the census of 1870. It is not expected that these will be admitted however. These two are LUCIUS WIMBUSH, bright mulatto, of Chester County, and J. F. M. EPPING, a German white, celebrated years ago in the North as the preparer of the Epping's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. Both Radicals. BOISE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Republican majority in the First District of Minnesota is nearly 5,000.

Ex-Gov. CURTIN says that the earnest effort about to be made to secure a general revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, must meet with the cordial approval, and enlist the positive efforts of the best men of both parties, for the necessity of thorough reform is painfully apparent to all.

Complete official returns from Maryland give the following result: First Congressional District, Republican, 13,328; Democratic, 17,502; Democratic majority, 4,174; Second District, Republican, 8,062; Democratic, 14,622; majority, 6,560; Third District, Republican, 10,414; Democratic, 15,137; Fourth District, Republican, 12,486; Democratic, 14,304; majority, 1,818; Fifth District, Republican, 13,437; Democratic, 15,231; majority, 1,794.

The Virginia Republican State Committee is called to meet in Richmond on the 14th of December, to "consider subjects of the greatest importance."

The New-Hampshire Democrats will hold their State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, in Concord, on Wednesday, Jan. 11. The Congressional Convention for the First District is to be held, in Dover, Jan. 12; that for the Second District, in Manchester, Jan. 13, and that for the Third, in Hanover, on the same day.

Portsmouth, N. H., has its municipal election to-morrow. The Republican candidate for Mayor accepted the nomination in these few words: "Gentlemen, I accept. I am very much obliged, and thank you. If elected, I will endeavor to perform my duty to the best of my ability, and hope to your satisfaction."

Gen. SCHENCK says he will not contest Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL's right to a seat in Congress as Representative from the Third District of Ohio, and that if any contest is made, it will be by the Republicans of the district. He evidently regards as binding the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court, under which the vote of the soldiers in the Home, at Dayton, was refused by the election judges, on the ground that they were not citizens of the State of Ohio.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* calls Gen. BEN. BUTLER the "stormy petrel" of American politics.

A Massachusetts Republican, JAS. FOORD, of Dedham, received the flattering compliment of a unanimous vote for Register of Deeds of Norfolk County, at the State election. Nearly 10,000 citizens voted for him.

Republicanism in New-Jersey.

The election in New-Jersey, as already announced, resulted in the success of the Republicans by an aggregate majority of over 4,000 votes on Congressmen, a gain of one representative, and of several members of the State Legislature, so as to give them a majority in both branches, and secure the return of a Republican to the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. CATTELL, for six years from March 4, 1871. The official canvass will be formally proclaimed by the Board of State Canvassers, which meets at Trenton, on the 29th inst., at 2 P. M. The returns have, however, been filed in the respective counties, and from them we compile some details.

The Republicans elect Mr. HAZELTON in the First District by 2,048 majority; Mr. HILL in the Fourth by 2,763, and Mr. HALSEY (gain) in the Fifth by 3,201, making a total of 8,097. The Democracy elect Mr. FORKER in the Second district by 447, and Mr. Bird in the Third by 3,616, a total of 4,063. Messrs. HAZELTON and FORKER are new members, the former succeeding Mr. MOORE, Republican, and the latter Mr. HAIGHT, Democrat. Messrs. BIRD and HILL are re-elected—the latter for his third term. Mr. HALSEY succeeds Mr. CLEVELAND, and was the member in 1867-69, having been defeated for re-election by Mr. CLEVELAND, whom he now in turn has beaten. Mr. RAFFERTY, who was beaten by Mr. HILL in the Fourth District, was also beaten by him in 1868. Messrs. HALSEY and HILL were formerly members of the State Legislature, the former in 1861 and 1862, and the latter in 1862 and in 1866; in the last year he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. NEWELL, who was defeated by Mr. FORKER in the Second District, was elected in 1864, and beaten in 1866 by Mr. HAIGHT.

In the State Senate, which will stand twelve Republicans to nine Democrats, the Republicans gain four members—one each in Cape May, Burlington, Middlesex and Passaic Counties, and elect the member in Morris to succeed the late Senator COBB. The Democrats retain Sussex and Hunterdon, the former by a greatly reduced majority. The following is the vote in the respective counties: Republican—Cape May, 406; Burlington, 155; Middlesex, 515; Passaic, 894; Morris, 1,098. Democratic—Sussex, 670; Hunterdon, 1,651. In Cape May, Mr. Beesley, who was defeated by Mr. Rice, Democrat, in 1867, is elected over that gentleman, and Burlington elects Mr. Irick, who was also defeated in 1867. Of the next Senate, seven members have been also members of the Assembly—Mr. Beesley, of Cape May, in 1866, '67, '69 and '70; Mr. Irick, of Burlington, in 1862, '63 and '64; Mr. Nixon, of Cumberland, in 1866, '67 and '68; Mr. Taylor, of Hudson, in 1866 and '67; Mr. Banghart, of Hunterdon, in 1859 and '64; Mr. Jarrard, of Middlesex, in 1864, '66, '67 and '70, and Mr. Beach, of Morris, in 1869 and '70. Mr. Bettle, of Camden, is on his second term, Mr. Little, of Monmouth, on his third term and Mr. Edsall, of Sussex, on his second. Of the defeated candidates Mr. Lippincott, of Burlington, was a member of the Assembly in 1867, '68 and '69, and Mr. Applegate, of Middlesex, served one term several years since. Messrs. Rice, of Cape May, and Hopper, of Passaic, had served one term each in the Senate.

The Assembly will stand 34 Republicans to 26 Democrats, a Republican gain of eight. The Republicans gain one member in Burlington, one in Camden, two in Essex, three in Hudson, one in Mercer, one in Middlesex, and one in Passaic. The Democrats gain two in Salem and one in Union. Of the sixty members, twenty-two of them are re-elected, seven were previously members and thirty-one or about one half are new legislators. The Republicans re-elect eleven—Messrs. Overheiser, of Atlantic; Alcott, of Burlington; House of Cumberland; Sanxay, Kitchell and Wilson, of Essex; Woolery, of Gloucester; Barton, of Mercer; Runyon, of Middlesex; Bradshaw, of Ocean, and Staats, of Somerset. The Democrats re-elect eleven: Messrs. Hopper, of Bergen; Maxwell and Perkins, of Burlington; Grossoup, of Cumberland; Busch, (the heavy man,) of Hudson; Kugler, of Hunterdon; Patterson, of Monmouth; Blancke, of Union; Pursell, Valentine and Silverthorn, of Warren. Of the latter number, Mr. Valentine, who was thrown overboard in the regular caucus for failure to support all the Democratic measures last Winter, ran as an independent candidate, and was supported by the Republicans. Of the defeated candidates, Messrs. Evans, of Salem, and Drake, of Union, Republicans, and Messrs. French, of Burlington; Williams, of Essex; Hudnut, of Mercer; Brown, of Middlesex, and Hobbs, of Passaic, Democrats, were members of the last Assembly. Mr. Arrowsmith, of Somerset, who ran as an independent Democratic candidate, and was beaten by Mr. Doty, the regular nominee, was also a member last year and some years since, as were also Messrs. Albertson, of Camden, and Holmes, of Essex. Of the members elect Mr. Maxwell, of Burlington, enters on his fourth term, Messrs. Alcott, House, Woolery, Staats, Valentine and Pursell on their third. Messrs. Irwin, of Essex, Coogar, of Hudson, and Hemingway, of Passaic, were members in 1869, and the latter two were beaten last year. Mr. Condit, of Essex, was a member in 1866 and 1867; Mr. Bruere, of Mercer, in 1863 and 1867, and Mr. Nicholson, of Camden, in 1864 and 1865, and Mr. Patterson, of Monmouth, in 1860 and 1861, when he was also Speaker. Among the new members is E. S. LEAMING, from Cape May County, who is the fifth descendant of the family that held the same office. In fact they have been representatives since the formation of the Government, his father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather having all been representatives in the State Legislature.

The Legislature of New-Jersey will meet on Jan. 10, 1871, at 3 P. M., and among the first business will be the election of the United States Senator, for which the prominent candidates are Senator A. G. CATTELL, Ex-Senator F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, and CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq.,—the latter a prominent Newark lawyer. The Presidency of the Senate is conceded to Mr. BETTLE, of Camden, and the speakership of the Assembly will lie between Mr. CONDIT, of Essex, Mr. BARTON, of Mercer, and Mr. HOUSE, of Cumberland, with probabilities in favor of the former. The redistricting of the State under the new census, and a large amount of local legislation, will come up for consideration during this session, which promises to be one of the most important ever held in the State.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING, on Saturday, transmitted another remittance of 20,000 thalers to the Central Station at Berlin, the latest contributions to the fund in aid of the wounded soldiers in Germany. This makes with previous remittances, amounting to 280,000 thalers, a total of 300,000 thalers transmitted from the General Consulate to Germany. The amount of subscriptions received at the General Consulate amounted to $16,180 67, inclusive of $11,162 49, the proceeds of a German ladies' fair at Cincinnati. The subscriptions during the past week also include $1,441 15, contributed by the Germans at Syracuse, N. Y.; $121 by the Germans at Charleston, Ill.; $50 from Lawrence County, Ohio; $152 by the German Patriotic Aid Society of Florence, Mass., the amount of the collections in the villages of Northampton, Florence and Williamsburg, Mass.; $100 by the Germans at Sabula, Iowa, and $400 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Yonkers, second donations. The next was contributed from various sources in this City. The German Patriotic Society of the Fourth Ward in this City, which heretofore contributed $854 have raised $150 in addition lately, which will be paid over to the Consul-General for transmission.

The New-York Maennerchor, a German vocal organization of recent origin, on Saturday paid over to the Consul General $370, the proceeds of a concert given by this society, a week ago at Terrace Garden, in aid of the relief fund.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Address to the Crown in the Austrian Reichsrath—It is Adopted in the Lower House—Congratulations to the Duke of Aosta.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The debate on the address to the Crown has commenced in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. The Polish delegates, apprehending misconstruction of their motives, desisted from opposition. The Tyrolese deputies adopted the same policy for similar reasons. After a long debate in the Lower House the address was carried by a vote of 92 to 61.

FLORENCE, Nov. 20.—The Austrian Ambassador asks for a special audience with the King, for the purpose of tendering the congratulations of his Government on the election of the Duke of AOSTA to the Throne of Spain.

THE WEST.

Railroad Enterprise in Montana—Kansas Election and Census Returns—Buffalo on the Plains—Murder of a Colored Preacher.

HELENA, Montana, Nov. 20.—At a meeting of the Helena, Big Horn and Cheyenne Railroad and Telegraph Company, held here yesterday afternoon, the following-named were chosen trustees for the ensuing year: Messrs. B. F. Potts, H. D. Washburn, L. T. Hauser, L. B. Church, L. Hershfield, C. C. Huntley, Jas. Moar, J. A. Viell and W. E. Cullen. Gov. B. F. POTTS was elected President; GEO. H. D. WASHBURN, Vice-President; L. H. HERSHFIELD, Cashier; and W. S. CULLEN, Secretary. Arrangements are being made for an early commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 20.—The Republican majority in this State will exceed 20,000. The Legislature stands 108 Republicans, ten Democrats and five settlers....The official census returns gives Kansas a population of 363,473, with Forts Riley and Larned to hear from, which will add about 1,400 more. The value of farms and farm property in the State is over $83,000,000, and the value of the live stock is over $23,000,000. The amount of grain raised last year was nearly 24,000,000 bushels.....Parties from the West, yesterday, state that for sixty miles out beyond Ellis the country is literally covered with buffalo. They are in droves of 200 or 300 each, and range within gun-shot of the railroad. They came up from the South, and their appearance in such large numbers at this season of the year is unprecedented.....BURRETT SCALES, (colored,) a Baptist minister, was murdered near here Thursday. Mrs. SCALES, wife of the murdered man, and a young colored man named LEWIS WARD, were arrested on suspicion and committed for trial.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20.—A private dispatch from Niagara Falls, this afternoon, states that Mrs. AVERY, wife of T. M. AVERY, of Chicago, committed suicide by throwing herself into the river near the falls.

Church Dedication at Cincinnati—Death of a Prominent Physician—Corner-Stone Laid.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated this morning in presence of an immense audience. Rev. J. A. M. CHAPMAN, of Boston, preached in the forenoon, and Dr. HATFIELD, of Chicago, preached to-night. The edifice is one of the finest Methodist churches in the country and cost, exclusive of the lot, $160,000.....Dr. SHERWOOD, an old and prominent physician of this city, died yesterday.....The corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church at Covington, Ky., was laid yesterday with imposing ceremonies, the Masonic Order participating.

A Vagabond Wife Overtaken—Petition in Bankruptcy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—Mrs. FRED KUNZ, of Erie, Penn., who ran away with CHRISTIAN KELLER a few days ago, taking $800 of her husband's money, was overtaken today and induced to return home....HORACE B. CLAFLIN & Co., of New-York, have petitioned the United States District Court here to have HART, HELMERO & VOORHIES, of this city, adjudged bankrupts. CLAFLIN & Co. claim about $27,000.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Tobacco Factory in Baltimore—Loss Upward of $70,000—One Man Killed and Two Injured—Woolen Mill Burned at Malden, Mass.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—A fire occurred in FELGNER's tobacco factory, Nos. 90 and 92 South Charles-street, here, this morning, totally destroying it, involving a loss of $35,000 on stock and $15,000 on the building and machinery. It is insured for $29,500, of which $3,000 is in the Fulton, of New-York, and the remainder in home companies. The building adjoining FELGNER's, No. 88, occupied by J. B. N. & A. BERRY, general commission merchants, fell, involving a loss of $18,000; partially insured. No. 86, occupied by JAMES O'DONNELL, as a confectionery store, was damaged $600, fully insured. The Olive House, adjoining FELGNER's on the south, was damaged $400; no insurance. JOHN HAYES, a fireman, was crushed beneath the falling *débris*, and killed. Fire Inspector HOLLOWAY was buried beneath the ruin four hours, but escaped without serious injury; and O'DONNELL, who occupied No. 86, had a leg broken.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—A fire in Malden last night destroyed the woolen mill of DANIEL DYERS, with contents, including valuable machinery. Loss estimated at $40,000.

Extensive Conflagration at Baldwinsville—Loss $100,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the village of Baldwinsville, twelve miles north of this city. Almost the entire southern portion of the village is reported destroyed. Among the structures burned are several large flour mills. Loss about $100,000.

Destruction of a Paper and Rag Warehouse in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—MCFARLAND BROTHERS & CO.'s large paper and rag warehouse in Decatur-street, together with two other warehouses were destroyed by fire last night. MCFARLAND'S & CO.'s loss is estimated at $40,000. The insurance is $25,000. FISHER & CO.'s loss cannot be estimated, but it is covered by insurance. The Keystone paper box factory loss is $30,000; insured in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

Base-Ball—The Mutuals at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The Mutuals, of New-York arrived here this morning, and played a game with the Southerners, of this city. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	3	[illegible]	5	4	5	8	5	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Southerners	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	[illegible]	8

A Steamer Burned on the North River this Morning.

At 1¼ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out on board the steam-boat *Sarah A. Brown*, Capt. STEPHEN STONER, as she lay at Pier No. 38 North River, at the foot of Barclay-street. The flames originated in some unknown manner near the water-tank, and soon spread through the upper wood-work. The firemen, however, speedily got the fire under control, and as we go to press have nearly extinguished it. The steamer is a market-boat, plying between this City and Matteawan, N. J., and is owned by STONER, SPADER & CO., of that place, who value the vessel at $30,000. The loss on steamer is about $5,000, partially covered by insurance. The cargo was an assorted one, valued at $[illegible], and is probably damaged to the extent of one-half of its value. None of the other shipping in the slip was in danger, as the wind was light.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH. A Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language; in which its forms are illustrated by those of the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Old Saxon, Old Friesic, Old Norse and Old High-German. By FRANCIS A. MARCH, Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College. HARPER & BROTHERS.

We heartily join with the author of this volume in giving "thanks to the Trustees and Faculty of Lafayette College, who were the first to unite in one professorship the study of the English language and comparative Philology, and who have set apart time for these studies, and funds for the necessary apparatus to pursue them." This work, and the author's admirable essay on the "Method of Philological Study of the English Language," are abundant evidence of the ability and industry with which Mr. MARCH has performed the duties of his professorship.

Philology, in its broad sense, has now come to be recognized as one of the most important branches of history. The language of a people is not merely a vehicle for recording and transmitting its deeds and thoughts, but the formation and development of it are its highest achievement, and when reduced to writing its most lasting monument. The Hebrew language has outlasted by five-and-twenty centuries every material work of the people who spoke it. When there shall not be a vestige of the Parthenon or the Pantheon, the words spoken by HOMER and PLATO, by VIRGIL and CICERO, will remain to mankind a possession forevermore. MACAULAY'S New-Zealander may not be able to discover a vestige of Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's, but he will find "Hamlet" and "Othello," *Paradise Lost*, and *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Until within a few years it was thought that the languages of Northern Europe differed as widely from the so-called "classic" languages as these do from the Semitic tongues. It is now recognized that the great group of languages of which this Grammar treats, and consequently those who spoke them, belong to one great family, which for four thousand years—and how much longer no man knows—have been utterly distinct from another great group, both spoken and written by peoples far advanced in civilization. The first group, for want of better terms, we may call Japetan; the second, Semitic. We here leave out of view the Mongol and African races. The original seat of the Japetan race was in the highlands of Central Asia; from thence they spread southward to India and northward to Europe, avoiding the Semites to the east, and the Mongols to the west. It is clear that they had a single language, which in the course of time, and during their numerous migrations, has undergone various modifications, but whose character was so firmly fixed, that all these languages, Sanskrit, Greek, Teutonic, in their manifold modifications are now classed together as "Indo-European." Contemporaneous with these, from the earliest historic period, were the Semitic tongues. The synchronism of the early records of these two families of languages is noteworthy. The Sanskrit Vedas belong to the same age with the Books of Moses. The *Iliad*, and the Psalms belong to the same period. ÆSCHYLUS and EURIPIDES were nearly contemporaneous with ISAIAH and EZEKIEL. But the languages in which the great Japetic and Semitic writers expressed themselves present hardly an analogy. They differ not merely in words, but in what is of far more importance, in internal structure.

Taking the Greek and the Hebrew as types of the two families of language, their inherent differences may be seen almost at a glance. The Greek abounds in particles and connectives. The Hebrew is almost destitute of them; two or three conjunctions and half a dozen prepositions have to do duty for the whole class, so that the various relations of thought cannot be clearly and definitely expressed. The Greek abounds in adjectives and adverbs; of these the Hebrew is almost bare; so that to express the quality of a thing or act it must resort to a cumbrous circumlocution. The Hebrew noun has, strictly speaking, no cases; to express even the possessive it slightly varies the word for the thing possessed, not that for the thing possessing. But the great difference consists in the development of the verb—the "word" by eminence in every language. In one important respect, the Hebrew verb is far more fully developed than the Greek. The Greek has three *voices*—active, passive and reflexive, the last existing as a distinct form in only a few moods and tenses. The Hebrew has eight *voices*, (by the grammarians styled conjugations) simple active, simple passive, intensive active, intensive passive, causative active, causative passive, reflexive active, reflexive passive, all of which are marked by prefixes, duplication of consonants, and vowel changes. The difference of gender is also marked in the verb. But there are, properly speaking, no *tenses*, the two forms being really *aorists*, not in themselves telling whether an action is past, present or future. To express positively that an action is past, a circumlocution has to be employed. The Hebrew verb also has no moods, except the indicative and imperative. Thus, while, for the purpose of simple narrative, or of lofty poetry, the Hebrew is fully adequate, it is altogether insufficient for the expression of philosophy or exact science. And as a language is an exponent of the character of the people who framed it, the inherent differences between the Japetic and Semitic languages indicates a like difference in the mental and moral constitution of the races.

The English language is in many respects the most remarkable of the great Indo-European family. Apparently it is hardly four centuries old; and yet really and essentially it is the same which was spoken in Central Asia untold generations before any recorded history. The peoples who wandered north and south from the central spot, each dropped some parts of their language and acquired others. We have swept into our treasury all their accumulated wealth. We have taken their current money and recoined it; sometimes, indeed, debasing, but oftener purifying it. To know the value of our current coin we must know of what it is composed. So, to understand our own language thoroughly we must study those from which it has come to us. The importance, in this respect, of the study of Greek and Latin is universally acknowledged. We affirm that the study of the Anglo-Saxon is of equal, and in some respects of still higher importance.

Cultivated languages, so long as they are living tongues, have a twofold aspect. One, as they are manifested in current speech; the other, as they appear in literature. No man talks just as authors write, unless, like COLERIDGE, he talks essays. "Did you ever hear me preach?" asked COLERIDGE of LAMB. "I never heard you do anything else," was the reply. To say that a man "talks like a book," is to say that he talks badly. JOHNSON kept his sesquipedalian words and laboriously balanced sentences for the *Rambler*, and the *Lives of the Poets*; his table-talks, as preserved by BOSWELL, and his familiar letters, are as free and racy as that which we hear every day. "When we were taken upstairs," he wrote to Mrs. THRALE, "a dirty fellow bounced out of the bed on which one of us was to lie." This, in his *Journey to the Hebrides*, is translated into Johnsonese as follows: "Out of one of the beds on which we were to repose, started up, on our entrance, a man black as a Cyclops from the forge." In some departments of modern literature, that of fiction especially, an effort has been made to reproduce and perpetuate the actual language of the times. But in Greek and Latin there is nothing of this. The language of the house and the street, of the forum and agora, has utterly perished. The nearest remaining approach to it is in the letters of CICERO, and the dialogues of LUCIAN, for the characters of ARISTOPHANES and TERENCE are not representative of the people, and so their speech is not representative of the current language. But the Anglo-Saxon speech was cut short in its course before it had reached the point of development as a literary language. Hence its written remains are, both in words and construction, fragments of the spoken speech. Here history and philology illustrate and confirm each other.

At least as early as 400 A. D. we find the shores of the Baltic in firm possession of Teutonic branches of the Japetic stock. History fails to tell us when and why this people left their old homes and set off in different directions to do their part in fulfilling the primeval ordinance to subdue the earth and replenish it. Some, we know, went southward to the fertile plains of India; others northward, skirting that stormy inland ocean, which they rightly named Ἄξεινος, "the Inhospitable," which name was afterward changed, as if to avert the evil omen, to Εὔξεινος, "the Hospitable," but which is styled by the present dwellers on its shore "the bad Black Sea." Here again they diverged; one part spread themselves southward to the Mediterranean, over what became Hellas, and thence over Ausonia or Italia; the other branch pressed on still northward and westward, until, following the course of the great rivers, they found themselves, after well-nigh a score of centuries, on the shore of the North Sea. For more than a thousand years after this separation the three great branches of emigrants never heard of each other; and each wrought out its own destiny independently of the others.

The Indian branch, whom we will call Sanskrits, framed that stupendous system of mythology and philosophy, which, their language having been reduced to writing, was embodied in the Vedas. The Hellenes, under the bright skies which overarched their new home, became Greeks and Latians; invented Zeus and Father Jove; built Argos, and Athens, and Sparta; produced HOMER and ÆSCHYLUS, THUCYDIDES, PLATO, DEMOSTHENES and ARISTOTLE, VIRGIL, LUCRETIUS, CICERO and HORACE, and then discarding the whole rabble rout of Olympian deities and demigods, embraced the faith of the divine Galilean. Meanwhile, the Teutons, in their cold homes, grew more slowly, but as history has shown and is yet to show, more surely, into culture. But the one great thing is that in all these long wanderings, the Japetic race bore with them, and kept, with more or less change, their common language, which, in spite of the chances and changes of so many centuries, is now shown to be essentially that spoken in their original seat in Central Asia.

Five centuries after the birth of our Saviour, and two centuries after the Cross had become the symbol of the Roman Empire, the Teutons, who had occupied the North Sea shores, had never heard of the crucified One. The Saxons and Angles who, in the fifth and sixth centuries, finding their homes near the mouth of the Elbe too strait for them, crossed the narrow waters and overran Britain, were pagans. Pagans they remained for generations in their new home, which had come to be known as Angle-land, or as we now say, England. Long after the southern part of the European continent had become Christian, the peoples of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain were performing savage rites in the rude temples of Thor and Wodin.

About six hundred years after Christ, (the precise year is put down as 597 A.D.,) Christian missionaries were sent from Rome to Britain. We wish that we could accept as authentic the stories which have come down to us of the origin and success of this mission. As the legends run, GREGORY, the great Roman Pontiff, walking one day in the market-place, saw a "bright-haired company of youthful slaves" exposed for sale. "Who are these?" asked the Holy Father. "They are Angles," was the reply. "Angles! they look to me like angels," said GREGORY. "And who is their king?" "The Saxon ÆLLA." "The people of the heathen ÆLLA must be taught to sing Christian alleluias," rejoined the Pontiff. Whereupon a mission was organized, at the head of which were AUGUSTINE or AUSTIN, (not the famous Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, who lived two centuries earlier,) and PAULINUS, of the "eagle-beak," who, in some monkish legends, has apparently got confounded with PAUL, the Apostle, who lived five centuries before. PAULINUS, so runs another legend, presented himself before one of the Heptarchs, and stated his mission. The matter was referred to the chief of the heathen priests. "Man's soul," said the old man, "is like a sparrow, which flies from the cold and darkness into the warm and lighted room where we sit rejoicing; and then, after brief tarry, flies out again into the darkness. We know not whence it comes or whither it goes? If this stranger can tell us of that, let us hear him." Whereupon, so runs the legend, PAULINUS spake; the hearers were convinced, and the throng, the chief priest leading, rushed out, burnt their idol, and were baptized as Christians.

However much or little there may be of truth in these legends, this much is certain: The Saxons of England were speedily converted to Christianity. AUSTIN, the Benedictine monk, became the first Archbishop of Canterbury, and Metropolitan of all England; and for well nigh twelve centuries his successor has been first peer of the realm, ranking next to the sovereign whom he crowns. The Cathedral of Canterbury was gradually built and enlarged through six centuries, having been finished, as it now stands, about 1200 A. D. The present Archbishop has two magnificent palaces, and is patron of a hundred and fifty livings.

The early missionaries set themselves, in many ways, earnestly to their work. Not the least of this was to reduce the language of the Angles to writing. They found the alphabet which the Greeks had borrowed from the Phœnicians, and the Latins from the Greeks, in the main adequate for the purpose. The alphabet which they adopted consisted of twenty-four letters. Of these, nineteen were the same as in the Latin, the difference being that *a* (our *a* in *far*,) was made different from *æ* (our *a* in *dare*;) that *c* always had the sound of *k*; and *j*, *q*, *v*, were omitted. For two sounds of frequent occurrence they found no Latin equivalents: the aspirated *t*, our *th* in *thin*; and *w*. For these they invented characters. The forms of the other letters, as written, were the same as in the Latin of the day. At first they were nearly what we now call Gothic.

By the middle of the eighth century, the language of Britain had assumed a single form, and was styled English, the same which we now call Anglo-Saxon. This language existed as a spoken and written tongue for more than three centuries, its golden period being during the reign of the great ALFRED, (A. D. 870-900.) Shortly afterward it began to be corrupted by the influence of the Normans, and after the conquest by WILLIAM it disappeared as a written language and as spoken by the upper classes, but it must have lived in the common heart and upon the common tongue.

There is a story of an Egyptian architect who built a magnificent temple, upon the solid granite doorway of which he carved his own name. This inscription he covered with a coating of plaster, on which he engraved the name of the monarch; and so, for a time, the temple purported to be the work of the King. But in the course of ages the plaster, with its adulatory inscription, peeled off, and the name of the long-forgotten architect reappeared, carved in enduring granite. Something like this happened in the case of the Anglo-Norman and the Anglo-Saxon languages. The slight Norman overlay fell away, and the enduring Saxon reappeared, somewhat marred by time and change. The language spoken by the Saxon ALFRED is today more intelligible than that spoken by the Norman RICHARD of the Lion-heart. And when WYCLIFFE (A. D. 1389) completed his translation of the Bible into English, his version—quite intelligible to us, but which would have been understood by few readers who lived in A. D. 1200—would have been perfectly intelligible to the venerable BEDE, who died A. D. 735.

A single stanza from the old *Book of Ely*, written about A. D. 650, will show how closely the Anglo-Saxon of that day resembles the English of our own time. We present it in the characters of the time, placing underneath the words expressed, without further change, in our present characters:

"Merie sungen ðe Munechey binnen
Merie sungen de Munches binnen
Ely,
Ely,
ða Cnut ching rep ðerby,
Da Cnut ching reu derby,
Roweð cniter near ðe lant,
Rowed cnites near de lant,
And here pe ðes Munechey saeng."
And here we des Munches sang.

Here is not a single word for which an ordinary reader of to-day, more than a thousand years after the lines were written, really needs a glossary. "*Sung-en*," is just "sung," with the Indicative plural termination *-en*, and "*row-ed*," with that of the Imperative plural *-ed*, which the Germans have retained, and we, not at all for the better, have dropped. "*Binnen*" (by-in) is better than our "within." "*Rew*" ought, by all analogy, to be the preterite of "row," just as *blew* is of "blow," *grew* of "grow," and *knew* of "know."

We have said that in course of time the forms of the letters of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet have been made like those of the Latin. To this there are two notable exceptions in the case of two of the non-Latin letters. The *th* is represented by þ, *þ*, and the *w* by ƿ, *ƿ*, characters which it needs a sharp eye to distinguish from each other and from our p, *p*, used also in Anglo-Saxon as now printed. This close similarity of character to represent three wholly dissimilar sounds, all of very frequent occurrence, is a decided evil. Unless one is on the watch, he will, for example, be apt to read *ƿulf* "pulf," and *ƿudupa* "pudupa," failing to perceive that these words are in sound, as well as in meaning, just our "wolf" and "widow." In *ƿif* he will hardly recognize "wife," and in *cpen* "quean," that is "woman." So, too, the þ, *þ* (*th*, Greek θ), which perhaps occurs more frequently in Anglo-Saxon than any other consonant, is easily misread for either p or ƿ; þæt and þær look unfamiliar, and one may easily pass them over without recognizing them to be simply "that" and "there." The following sentence from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles looks almost unintelligible: "*þæt ƿolde þyncan ƿundorlic, gif ænig ær þam sæde þæt hit spa geƿurdan sceolde*;" but if for the characters þ and ƿ, one will only substitute *th* and *w*, he will have little difficulty in reading it, "That would have [thinked] seemed wonderful, if anyone ere that had said that it should so happen." It is to be regretted that Mr. March had not completed the work of simplifying the alphabetic form of notation by using in his Grammar "th" in place of þ, and "w" for ƿ. His authority would have been ample sanction for the change.

In representing the German the Latin characters are fast superseding the Gothic. GRIMM'S great German Dictionary is printed in Latin letters. In a short time all the European branches of the Japetic languages will, with the exception of the Greek, be represented by a uniform alphabet. The Greek alphabet, we suppose, is too firmly fixed to be changed. There is, indeed, no royal road to the learning of Comparative Philology, more than of anything else; but it is well to remove even slight obstacles, when of frequent occurrence.

There is a marked tendency in modern languages toward a simplification of grammatical forms. But the changes in the English from the old Anglo-Saxon forms are not, we think, altogether for the better. The dropping of the dual number is well. So, too, the omission in adjectives of the terminations denoting gender, number and case. But the dropping in nouns of a distinct form for the dative and accusative, and in verbs of any separate form for the plural, impairs the flexibility of the language. But as a whole, the verb in English is certainly more fully and better developed than in any other language. The Latin is defective in this, that it cannot distinguish definitely between the ideas "I love," and "I have loved," the imperfect tense being continuative, and the so-called perfect merely an aorist. The English, by means of its various auxiliaries, can express every shade of thought that can be conveyed by the Greek or Latin. The same is true of the German; but the English has an advantage over the German in its threefold form of conjugation: the *simple*, "I love;" the *intensive*, "I do love;" and the *continuative*, "I am loving." Between these three shades of affirmation, which to us seem so clearly marked, the German language is wholly incapable of discriminating.

While we can not too strongly express our debt to the great Hellenic and Latian writers for the thoughts embodied by them in their own tongues, the obligations of the English language, as a language, to those of Greece and Rome, is far less than is generally imagined, and those to the Anglo-Saxon proportionately greater. In structure, our speech is Saxon; or rather, as we are now taught by recent research, it belongs to that common speech from which all the Anglo-European languages have sprung. Where the Hellenes and Latians have deviated from this common speech, we have not followed them; but these deviations from the parent speech is less wide than at first appears. Nothing remains to tell us precisely what that parent speech was. But as the Sanskrit was fixed by writing centuries before the Greek had an alphabet, we may assume that it closely corresponds with the original Japetic tongue. In linking European words with Sanskrit, we are, at first, somewhat embarrassed, from the fact that the alphabet of the former is indigenous with the language, while that of the latter was mainly framed for the Semitic tongue. Allied sounds which the Greek expressed by a single character, are denoted in Sanskrit by several. Thus the Greek κ stands for sounds for which the Sanskrit has four special letters, which are approximately represented in modern printing by *k*, *kh*, *k'*, and *q*.

Our early English lexicographers knew nothing of Sanskrit, and next to nothing of the Teutonic languages. When, therefore, they found in English a word similar to the corresponding term in the classic tongues, they at once set it down as derived from the Greek or Latin. They could not, of course, fail to perceive that "father" was the same as πατήρ and *pater*; and so they put it down that this English word was derived from the Greek through the Latin, not knowing that the word was brought seperately by different tribes from the original home of the race; and that those who spoke Sanskrit said *pitar*, (that is, "fader," from the root *pa*, "to feed.") The Angles would have said *fæder*, and we *father*, had the Hellenes been lost centuries before they ever reached the Ægean.

The truth is, that by far the greater number of words in common use in all Indo-European languages are but slightly modified forms of those which belonged to that parent speech which now exists only in its children. The manner in which these modifications have been made is a very interesting branch of Comparative Philology, and is very fully treated by Mr. MARCH. They proceed by fixed laws. In respect to mute consonants, where so many changes occur, the law is tersely expressed by GRIMM: "*From Parent Speech to Anglo-Saxon, or from Anglo-Saxon to Old High German*, or from Old High German to Parent Speech—change each smooth mute to its rough, rough to middle, middle to smooth. *From Anglo-Saxon to Parent Speech, or from Parent Speech to Old High German, or from Old High German to Anglo-Saxon*—change each smooth mute to its middle, middle to rough, rough to smooth."

We cannot but trust that the good example set by Lafayette College in introducing the study of Comparative Philology, and of the Anglo-Saxon in particular, as a part of its regular course, will be extensively followed, and we are confident that this grammar will do much toward this movement. One thing seems yet wanting: an Anglo-Saxon Reading Book. We think that in the compass of a moderate volume, a series of extracts could be comprised, amply sufficient for the purposes—a book which would put the student in possession of all that is essential in "the precious collection of Anglo-Saxon texts, not elsewhere to be had for love or money, in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM G. MEDLICOTT," for the free use of which in the preparation of this Grammar, its author gracefully returns his thanks.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK. By OCTAVIA HENSEL. Boston: OLIVER DITSON & CO. New-York: C. H. DITSON & CO. 1870.

Mrs. HENSEL'S volume is a graceful tribute of respect to the memory of a distinguished artist. Treated in a highly poetic manner, it gives us not only an insight into the life and history of GOTTSCHALK, but also shows us that beyond the purely instrumental and scientific master of his art, he possessed great goodness of heart, and displayed no little talent as a thinker and letter-writer. Perhaps the peculiar style employed by the author tends better than any other to portray this particular type of musical excellence, where the cravings, uncertainties, flongings, and aspirations of a true genius are parts of its existence. Musical biographies, save some very few, when those portions devoted to early precocity are passed over, are often tame and decidedly uninteresting. The history of triumphs one tires of, and the enumeration of works produced, save as elucidating the maturity of power, might be as readily found in a musical catalogue. Beyond the printed programme, the loud posters, the concert hall, the brilliant assemblage, there lies something else. There is some inner germ, often so delicate, so sensitive, that it refuses to be handled, and even this can be but faintly described by those very few who, having full sympathy with the musician and his works, are admitted into his inner social life.

GOTTSCHALK'S birth and a portion of his history are well known to us. Born in 1829, at New-Orleans, his father being an Israelite, his mother a Catholic, both of them highly educated people, at three years old he first showed his wonderful musical talent. At eight years of age he played a mass on the organ at sight. About this period he gave his first concert in New-Orleans, and in 1842 went to France, and commenced the serious study of his art. At fifteen he composed during a convalescence, after a dangerous illness, his "Bannanier," "Savane" and "Bamboula," and the more grave and impressive "Danse Ossianique." In 1849, he gave concerts through France, and then went to Spain, where his success was beyond all precedent, DON CARLOS sometimes taking the piano with him at the royal concerts. In 1852 he came to the United States, and early in 1853 gave his first concert in this City. Mrs. HENSEL describes exceedingly well the various styles of pianists which preceded GOTTSCHALK—the rather hum-drum HERZ, the brilliant STRAKOSCH, with his chromatic passages, and the coldly-intellectual, slightly-mechanical THALBERG—but she seems to have forgotten DE MEYER, who, thunderer as he was in earlier days, exercised considerable influence on the school of piano-playing. In New-York GOTTSCHALK'S success was immense; in Boston it was but moderately so. Of all capricious people, perhaps he was the most singular, when forewarned, or expected to do his best with certain audiences. With perfect accuracy, he would be as cold and brilliant as an icicle, and, perhaps the same evening, an hour later, when amid a circle of intimate friends, as if in mockery of his previous attempt, he would perform the same compositions with a style, a fire, and an amount of impassioned fervor which would electrify those who had before heard them unmoved. As an instrumentalist he could never be counted on to do his best. This varying humor more than once lost him popularity. In 1857 he went to Havana, from whence he wandered through the Antilles. During this period a strange desire for solitude came over him, and seeking some mountain height, he lounged there for a long time, enjoying the langor of the tropical clime. In 1865 he returned to the United States, where his success was even greater than at his debuts. Next year he went to California, and then to Chili, Peru, and ultimately to the Brazils, where the Emperor gave him a high musical position. Here he composed many subjects of exquisite beauty, unfortunately as yet little known in the United States. Here he seems to have devoted a portion of his brilliant talents to the amelioration of his race, and in the noblest way devoted the fruits of his talent to the founding of schools and the endowment of hospitals in Peru, Chili and Brazil. About the middle of 1869 his health failed him, and the 18th of December last he died near Rio.

That GOTTSCHALK was more than a wonderful instrumentalist his many former detractors are now the most ready to allow. Beyond his "Bamboolas," his "Banjos," there were graver, grander themes, inspired intonations, unfinished melodies, yet awaiting a response.

Unlike CHOPIN, HENSELT, SCHUMANN, yet of these school, there was something equally characteristic about his music. If CHOPIN is the grandest master of his art, welcome at all times, there may be certain periods when musical desires have other longings, and finds in the rich fruitfulness of GOTTSCHALK the food it craves. It is a music which never clogs, and is at times tinged with sadness and that depth of feeling which is the perfection of lyrical art. That his influence on piano music popularized a higher school is certain, and GOTTSCHALK'S advent as an American, amid American art, marks an epoch in our musical history. Mrs. HENSEL'S book comes most opportunely, and will, doubtlessly, be appreciated by those who, only knowing the graceful concert performer, are made better acquainted with the mysteries of his hidden life, and who will find, besides the divine fire of inspiration, a kindness of heart and a breadth of sympathy, which, without the book, they never would have dreamt had any existence.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Accommodation Cars on Madison-Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the amusing interview of Mr. JOHN FOLEY with WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, the other morning, the latter gentleman facetiously alluded to the accommodation of the people in Madison-avenue, and promised "that it would be continued as fast as possible; a large number of new cars were now being made for it," &c. Perhaps the readers of the TIMES may like to have my experience. I had heard a good deal at the meeting of the East-side Association of the superior cars on this fashionable avenue, their neatness, the civil conductors and careful drivers, &c., so I walked over to the present terminus of the road, at Eighty-sixth-street, the other morning, at 9. There was no car visible, but the starter expatiated on the beauty of the view toward Central Park, and I spent ten minutes gazing at his request. We commenced the journey, but were brought to a short stop by the red flag denoting a blast. The powder was either poor or the workmen were stupid, probably the latter, as they were corporation hacks, and we lost fifteen minutes. A little further down the avenue the driver espied a large truck directly across the track loaded with Belgian pavement. As the driver of the car and the Jehu of the truck savored strongly of the Emerald Isle, they affiliated pleasantly, and nothing was said by the conductor about the obstruction to the road. We here lost another ten minutes; policemen were conveniently absent, so some of the passengers whistled and others swore. After this pleasant delay nothing occurred of note until we passed through the tunnel and reached the Thirty-second-street station; here the starboard horse cast a shoe, and as the animals seemed scarce in the stables of the Company, the conductor went across the way to an apple-stand, and had a light luncheon of apples, pie and candy while the horse was being shod. This last outrage was rather too much for the equanimity of the unfortunate passengers in that "accommodation" car, and we all hurled anathemas loud and deep against VANDERBILT, BROWN, the car superintendent, (who ought to have been on hand, but wasn't,) and horse-cars generally. Firstly and lastly, we reached the Astor House in one hour and thirty-five minutes from Eighty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue!

It is well, as has been tritely remarked, to extract wisdom from annoyances, so while we were waiting for the Belgian pavement truck to get out of the way on Madison-avenue, those of us philosophically inclined endeavored to find out why the stone blocks of the Belgian were carefully laid down on one side of the avenue, and as carefully taken up on the other side, and excavations made for the sewer; we asked why the sewer was not laid first, and the stone pavement afterward? A rather silent passenger, who somehow looked as though he belonged to that mysterious thing, the "Ring," after enjoying our surmises for awhile, told us that it was a characteristic of the rulers of the City to spend as much money as possible, so whenever a street or avenue was to be sewered and paved, the universal rule was to lay the pavement first, then tear it up, build the sewer, and put the pavement down a second time. Sometimes, he observed, the Croton and gas pipes were forgotten, and in that case the road-bed was torn up three, and even four times; he tersely remarked, however, that it was no matter, as the City was rich; the people were good natured, and bore any amount of taxing without ever giving the slightest investigation to the subject.

I felt rather serious after this conversation, and concluded I would emigrate to New-Jersey, and swell the number of those who are weary of City misrule. JASPER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

The Government of New-York State and City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The course of your paper pending the late canvass cannot be too highly commended. The result, if not as hoped for by many, is yet most instructive. It demonstrates positively that as matters now are, the political complexion of the State is determined irrevocably by the corrupt and venal votes of this City and Brooklyn. The country is blamed for inaction. The reasons for their inactivity are obvious, and permanent in their effect. With a strictly fair vote in the State, as matters now are, money judiciously spent in these cities will carry the day. I reiterate what I have often expressed before, that large cities cannot be governed as the rural districts can be. There is a fatal want of unity of interests. The State should be territorially divided at once. It is a mistake to suppose that the new State, so created, would suffer permanently by separation. It is one of the fundamental conditions of its political purification.

2. Compulsory education is sufficiently indicated. Minority representation is probable. A subject less mooted, but even more necessary, is compulsory voting. I ask you to specially consider this point. The man who votes twice is punished as a criminal. The man qualified to do so, who does not vote once is equally criminal, and should be adequately punished. So far as large cities are concerned, not those only who reside in them should be compelled to vote. Those who do business here, and reside elsewhere, should be compelled to do so. I go into no argument on this subject. To an intelligent man there is no necessity for it. When the duty of voting is enforced by suitable penalties, the ax will have been laid to the root of the maladministration of large cities.

Respectfully yours, W. L. BARNES.

No. 20 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

Mr. Astor and Mr. Connolly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times;

You seem to labor to find an adequate inducement to Messrs. ASTOR and others to certify to the accuracy of the Controller's accounts, when invited by him to do so. Did it ever occur to you that to hesitate a moment it would have cost those gentlemen (large owners of real estate) many thousands of dollars, in taxation, if they incur the displeasure of the Ring? For instance: Take any piece of Mr. ASTOR'S property, the Astor House, for instance, valued by the Assessor at much less than half its actual value; if ASTOR does not do the bidding of the Ring, the value of that building and hundreds of other parcels would be raised. ASTOR would be powerless, hence his ready compliance to obey the behests of the Ring. He is no fool; he knows his own interests. J. B. WEST.

Information Wanted.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you explain to an unsophisticated youth how such men as TWEED, CONNOLLY, FIELD and others are able to accumulate such large fortunes in a few years, when men like Ex-President LINCOLN, Ex-Secretary STANTON and others, controlling thousands of millions of expenditures, die poor—in money?

If you don't know, perhaps Messrs. ASTOR and TAYLOR will be able to tell you, as they are so quick at figures. YOUNG MAN.

[We must refer our correspondent to the New-York *World*. That journal explained, some months ago, how TWEED, SWEENY & Co. made their fortunes—namely, by "swindling."]

The Whitewashing Firm of Astor, Taylor & Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times;

Allow me, as one of the far from wealthy occupants of 25x100 feet of Manhattan soil, to express, through your columns, my deep gratitude to Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR & Co. for their disinterested aid in causing me to pay higher taxes this year. The public will, doubtless, be glad to know that Mr. ASTOR and Mr. TAYLOR have nearly recovered from the effects of their severe philanthropic labor, and are able to sit up at intervals and partake of their gruel.

They fully expect to win Prof. WARE'S prize of ten thousand dollars for the best rule for the equation of payments, and intend to devote fifteen dollars of it to charity. Does any one suppose that so laborious, so faithful, and so kind a work was performed by such liberal men as J. J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, &c? Impossible! The whole affair strongly reminds me of the old Irish story about the court of inquiry held by the birds, where an old magpie persuaded three jack-daws to swear that he had not stolen corn from a peaceable family of rooks hard-by, although the jack-daws had largely shared his plunder. Yours ever, SAIRY GAMP.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

POPULATION OF THE STATE.

Complete Census Returns of New-York State by Counties—Comparison with the Returns of 1860 and 1865—Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties in Detail.

The census returns of the State of New-York for 1870 have just been completed, and the result will be found in one of the following tables by counties. In the same connection are given the figures of the years 1860 and 1865, showing the growth of population since those dates. The Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk are given in detail. It will be seen that the population of New-York has increased 199,955 since 1865, and 112,672 since 1860; while Brooklyn has increased 100,228 and 129,679 since the same dates respectively. The population of the entire State has increased 539,069 within five years, and 490,111 within ten years past.

These are the figures:

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn. Wards.	1870. Dwellings.	1870. Families.	1870. Inhabitants.	1860.	1865.
1	627	1,128	6,431	6,957	6,128
2	833	1,920	9,118	9,817	8,700
3	1,365	1,578	9,984	10,094	8,890
4	1,412	2,000	12,116	11,766	11,506
5	1,571	3,897	20,490	17,400	17,820
6	2,537	5,421	28,300	27,710	26,407
7	3,057	6,280	22,316	12,096	15,968
8	1,580	1,921	9,609	8,190	9,820
9	2,153	3,797	15,277	17,343	23,443
10	4,021	7,028	34,612	26,256	26,668
11	2,324	4,370	21,343	23,851	18,242
12	1,898	3,963	18,305	11,683	13,085
13	2,045	3,567	18,711	17,958	17,791
14	1,631	4,548	20,649	15,475	16,425
15	2,094	3,972	18,403	10,506	11,449
16	....	....	26,475	21,181	24,379
17	1,821	3,800	17,301	7,924	10,324
18	1,506	2,139	11,808	4,316	6,053
19	1,497	2,087	16,324	6,607	8,065
20	2,923	3,690	19,173	....	13,980
21	4,451	5,087	27,915	....	....
21	1,816	2,364	11,803	....	....
Total			396,300	266,661	296,112
Flatbush	617	680	6,312	3,471	2,778
Flatlands	373	544	2,286	1,652	904
New-Lotts	1,576	2,106	9,806	1,286	1,627
New-Utrecht	539	624	3,396	2,271	5,000
Gravesend	393	420	2,131	2,781	3,304
Total towns			23,932		
Total county			420,232	279,122	310,824

Ward twenty-one was taken from ward nine. Ward twenty-two was taken from ward eight.

QUEENS COUNTY.

	Dwellings.	Families.	Inhabitants.	1860.	1865.
Flushing	2,108	2,632	14,673	10,189	10,513
Hempstead	2,563	2,891	13,999	12,376	11,764
Jamaica	1,378	1,599	7,744	6,595	6,777
Newtown	2,952	4,129	20,287	13,725	13,891
N. Hempstead	1,183	1,267	6,541	5,419	5,325
Oyster Bay	2,000	2,140	10,603	9,168	9,417
Total			73,847	57,391	57,997

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

	Dwellings.	Families.	Inhabitants.	1860.	1865.
Huntington	2,107	2,324	10,733	8,924	7,809
Smithtown	447	428	2,136	2,130	2,066
Islip	948	973	4,597	3,845	4,243
Brookhaven	2,050	2,199	10,188	9,923	10,159
Riverhead	731	786	3,469	3,044	3,226
E. Hampton	673	527	2,351	2,267	2,311
Shelter Island	132	134	645	506	570
S. Hampton	1,246	1,293	6,136	6,803	6,194
Southold	1,326	1,527	6,715	5,833	6,272
Total			46,980	43,275	42,889

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Dwellings.	Families.	Inhabitants.	1860.	1865.
Castleton	1,301	1,803	9,519	4,778	7,653
Middletown	1,308	1,334	7,359	6,248	4,855
Northfield	1,253	1,217	6,949	4,941	5,201
Southfield	551	843	5,082	3,945	4,407
Westfield	822	1,040	4,995	3,965	4,033
Total			33,044	25,492	28,300

THE ENTIRE STATE.

	1870.	1865.	1860.
Albany	133,100	115,504	113,918
Allegany	40,765	40,285	41,881
Broome	44,179	37,935	35,906
Cattaraugus	44,628	42,860	43,886
Cayuga	59,519	54,730	55,767
Chautauqua	[illegible]	[illegible]	58,422
Chemung	35,340	31,335	26,917
Chenango	40,563	39,340	40,934
Clinton	47,950	43,713	45,735
Columbia	47,087	44,905	47,172
Cortland	25,173	24,316	26,294
Delaware	42,983	41,638	42,465
Dutchess	71,887	65,192	64,941
Erie	178,930	157,150	141,971
Essex	29,075	28,044	28,214
Franklin	30,717	28,575	30,837
Fulton	27,088	24,512	24,162
Genesee	32,209	31,755	32,189
Greene	32,411	31,710	31,930
Hamilton	2,950	2,653	3,024
Herkimer	[illegible]	[illegible]	40,561
Jefferson	64,460	66,448	69,825
Kings	420,239	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oneida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onondaga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Otsego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schenectady	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schoharie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steuben	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tioga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tompkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	49,343	46,244	45,904
Wayne	47,720	47,498	47,762
Westchester	132,288	101,197	99,497
Wyoming	29,176	30,083	31,968
Yates	19,600	19,326	20,290
Total	4,370,846	3,831,777	3,880,735

The Constitutional Amendments in Michigan—Curious Results of the Vote on Equal Suffrage and the Railroad Bonds.

From the Detroit Post, Nov. 18.

From present appearances, the amendment to the State Constitution which proposes to strike out the word "white" from the suffrage clause is defeated. This, in a State which gives 30,000 Republican majority, would be astounding, if the figures did not offer an easy explanation. The amendment was of no practical importance; but, for the sake of its moral effect, it would have been to the credit of the State to have adopted it. It has been lost, if lost, on account of the indifference of those friendly to its embodied principles. We subjoin the votes of several counties from which returns have been received, to show the drift of feeling in regard to it:

	Rep. Yes.	Dem. No.
BARRY COUNTY.		
State ticket	1,969	1,220
Impartial suffrage	1,304	1,351
CLINTON COUNTY.		
State ticket	2,164	1,371
Suffrage	900	963
CASS COUNTY.		
State ticket	1,819	1,602
Suffrage	1,302	1,531
JACKSON COUNTY.		
Congress	3,253	3,303
Suffrage	829	3,267
NEWAYGO COUNTY.		
State ticket	421	155
Suffrage	246	121
SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.		
State ticket	2,098	1,724
Suffrage	1,577	1,434
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.		
State ticket	2,489	2,076
Suffrage	1,455	2,271
WASHTENAW COUNTY.		
State ticket	3,570	3,789
Suffrage	2,160	3,162

The votes from the southern part of the State betray a determined hostility to the validation of the railroad bonds. There is no reason to suppose that it will be overcome by the votes elsewhere. It is defeated by an overwhelming vote, which already foots up 20,000 majority. The other two clauses, which put railroad tariffs for freight and passengers under legislative control, and forbid the consolidation of competing lines, are carried by decided majorities. The clause increasing the salaries of the State officers and the Judges are also defeated by large majorities. The clause allowing Supervisors to borrow money, not to exceed $2,000, for the erection of bridges, is defeated. If the votes on these subjects express anything, one would say that the doctrine of the "Constitution as it is" is very popular in Michigan.

A Resolution on Base-Ball Playing—The Professional System to be Abandoned by the Red Stockings.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, Nov. 18.

We learn, with some surprise, of a growing feeling in the Cincinnati Base-ball Club favorable to the abandonment of the system of playing paid players, and of entering the season of 1871 with a strictly amateur nine. Several causes have conduced to this result, the first and principal of which is the fact that it has been demonstrated, after a full and fair trial, that a club playing a professional nine cannot be made self-supporting, and that its treasury must be annually replenished by private and special contributions of members. Then, too, there is a strong minority in the club which believes that the original purpose and true interests of the national game would be better served by the playing of an amateur nine, which could be so organized that they would compare favorably with the State of Brooklyn, the Harvards, and other famous gentlemen players. This object once accomplished, the game, it is argued, would at once resume its old tone, and become an amusement that would be eagerly sought and indorsed by all classes of the community. The game is no longer new in the West, and there is little doubt that nine volunteer players could be had here who would overmaster most of the professionals, even, who are becoming unmanageable, and many of whom a reputting a prohibitory tariff upon their services. This rumor will be of interest to clubs abroad who are seeking players. In this connection, it has been suggested that the club engage a nine of strictly Western players. There is talent enough in the West, if properly collected and managed, to defy all Eastern combinations, whether hailing from New-York, or New-York's Colony on the Lake.

GRATZ BROWN.

Speech of the Governor-Elect of Missouri—His Thanks to the Democracy—He Promises a Faithful Administration of the Office.

The following remarks were made by Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, the Governor-elect of Missouri, on the night of the 14th inst., to a serenading party, headed by Col. D. H. ARMSTRONG:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI—For I presume I can include representatives of all your number in my address—I wish to say to you that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the support which you have given me in this canvass that has ended in such a magnificent triumph. I assure you, moreover, that I do not take that triumph to myself, personally, but only to the principles that have been so emphatically indorsed—those of equal freedom for every man in this nation by right of his birth-right. We have gone through this contest, we have made no appeal to party, we have made no discrimination against men, and yet we have made a distinctive appeal to the common sentiment of the common country in behalf of the right of every man to exercise the franchise of a free man, and we have won upon that principle. [Cheers.] Now, I have to say to you, without any hesitation, that I have to thank the Democratic Party of the State of Missouri—[cheers]—for the cordial support that they have given me in that position, and I say furthermore, that no party has ever shown more perfect command of self, more perfect disregard of past traditions, more perfect devotion to the patriotic welfare of the common country than has the Democratic Party in the last election in this State of Missouri. [Cheers.] I can say to you frankly, my fellow-citizens, that I am the last man in this nation to disregard the obligations under which I stand, and that in this election I recognize that my obligations are in the largest measure due to the Democratic Party of the State of Missouri. Now, my friends, let me tell you another thing. I recognize the fact that the Democratic Party of the State of Missouri has done this thing—it has elevated itself upon a higher platform than it ever occupied before; it has gone for the rights of all men, and in so doing it has made an initiative of the future that will go through all the States of this Union. It has cut itself loose from the formulas and the obstructions of the past, and it has made a platform upon which the young men of this nation can stand—a platform where they can stand disembarrassed of all the antecedents that have gone before them—disembarrassed of all that retinue of party machinery that has kept them down heretofore, and where they can move forward in the spirit and in the light of a pure Democracy, advancing to the conquest of the future. Fellow-citizens, so far as this question concerns our own State, I desire to say to you that I recognise this as the triumph of new ideas; that I recognise this as the initiation of a reconstruction of our State from its bottom upward. That I recognize it as the initiative of a new Convention to reorganize our fundamental law. And accepting it in that light, I wish you all good cheer in the future, hoping and trusting only, in addition to that, that the lesson which has been taught by this election to the nation at large will be received and accepted, and that the national representatives who have been sent from the Western country, when they understand the force and significance of all your votes, will understand that it is proper for them to coalesce, and combine and consort with anybody and everybody that will reduce to the nearer approximation of justice and truth that immense tax which is now levied upon us under the false and fraudulent guise of a revenue tariff. [Cries of "that's Democracy," and "that is what we want," and cheers.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I have only to say to you in conclusion that I have the honor to be your Governor elect for the State of Missouri, I will promise you an honest and a faithful administration of that office. I will promise you, furthermore, that I will permit no rings around the State-house or out of it, as far as I can help it, to sap the life and the wealth out of the community, and I will say, furthermore, gentlemen, that in making that administration I will endeavor to predicate it upon live issues, and I will endeavor to call young men to the support of it.

The Shoe-Makers' Strike at Baltimore—The Credit System Discussed.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 18th inst. says: "On Wednesday a meeting of the manufacturers of custom boot and shoe trade, of the gentlemen's branch, was held at No. 16 Courtland-street, F. MCCARTHY, President, and Mr. MCSHERRY, Secretary. The meeting was private and simply preliminary to a larger and more important meeting shortly to be held. It was stated by those present that the manufacturers are not well pleased with the last strike and its results. From their point of view, it appears that the men, when they struck some six weeks ago, stated that their organization was powerful enough to secure all the shops in town to their demand. They secured over five and then relaxed their efforts. After talking the matter over for some time, the question of abolishing the credit system was also argued. It was stated by a member that all his profits were on his books. Another meeting will shortly be held, at which some definite action will be taken in the matter."

The Woman Suffrage Associations—Illinois Advocates Urge Union.

From the Chicago Republican, Nov. 18.

The ladies constituting the Executive Committee of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association are dissatisfied with the slow progress of the movement, and are particularly displeased that no steps have been taken to bring about "a union of the advocates of the cause, for national purposes." At a committee meeting held in lower Farwell Hall, on Wednesday, they declared themselves "unanimous for union," and resolved that if no steps are taken at the annual Convention, to be held in Cleveland, on the 22d inst., to unite the advocates of the cause, the Convention will cease to represent the advocates of woman suffrage in Illinois. The following delegates were elected to the Cleveland Convention: Judge Bradwell, Mr. Waite, Mrs. W. A. Croffut, Col. Fox, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Levanway, Dr. Blake, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Babbitt, Mrs. Babbitt, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. MacKay, and Gen. Sweet. The delegates were instructed "to vote in favor of a union of the two associations claiming to be national," and in case the Cleveland association shall refuse to take steps to bring about said union, to withdraw from the Convention.

Attempt to Demolish a Williamsburg Billiard-Saloon—A Free Fight.

A gang of Nineteenth Ward (Brooklyn, E. D.) roughs, under the leadership of "Charley" HUBBS, entered the Oriental Billiard-saloon, in Fourth-street, Williamsburg, at about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, with the intention, as it is said, of utterly demolishing it, and they set to work at it in a way that showed they had a good deal of practice in that style of business. There were about a half-dozen persons in the saloon, including its proprietor, Mr. E. H. ROY, when the gang entered. One of these, a stranger, was knocked down with a club in the hands of one of the attacking party, and the others, headed by Mr. ROY, immediately placed themselves in a position of defense, by taking hold of billiard cues and chairs. A desperate combat then ensued, during which glasses were hurled in all directions, some of them going through the windows into the street. The fight ended in the retreat of the attacking party, their leader being disabled by a powerful blow on the head with a blunt instrument. Others of their number, judging from the bloody tracts on their line of retreat, must have been also badly cut, but although pursued some distance from the scene of action, they all escaped capture. Mr. ROY'S face was cut with a glass during the mêlée, and three of his friends were also wounded. The ruffians who made this attack belong to the notorious Jack BRENNAN'S gang, through whose political influence, aided by Red HAGGERTY, they are exempted from the operations of the criminal law.

The Case of the Late Flora McDonald.

At the request of Dr. JOSEPH WORSTER, No. 115 East Thirtieth-street, whose name has been unjustly, and with so much apparent malignity, connected with the death of the unfortunate woman FLORA MCDONALD, we, the undersigned, jurors in the case, having made a full and thorough investigation of it, are fully convinced that the death was the result of causes in operation before she came into Dr. WORSTER'S hands for treatment; that she concealed from him the fact that any serious trouble had existed—indeed, denied it when asked the question by the Doctor; and that during her illness, the fatal result of which is not uncommon, she was skillfully, kindly and scientifically treated by him.

(Signed,)
FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., 26 Madison-av.
WM. C. ROBERTS, M. D., 106 West 21st-st.
J. MARION SIMS, M. D., 18 East 26th-st.
JOHN J. CRANE, M. D., 31 West 21st-st.
JOHN P. GARRISH, M. D., 40 West 21st-st.
ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D., 280 East 12th-st.
J. C. NOTT, M. D., 30 West 23d-st.
CHARLES A. BUDD, M. D., 34 West 2[illegible]-st.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Preparations for the Observance—The Programme at the Various Institutions—An Unprecedented Raid Upon Turkey Anticipated.

Since the observance of the primitive New-England "thanksgiving" has grown into a national feast-day, there have been many excellent improvements added, keeping pace with the progress of its popularity. It has called out an extraordinary amount of benevolent sympathy from all worthy members of society toward the poor and unfortunate, and every recurrence of the festival brings out more abundantly the general desire to have all classes enjoy the bounties that pour into the markets and crowd the stores. Not many seasons ago it was a difficult matter to obtain sufficient money and material to spread a limited table at the House of the Five Points Missions. The civil authorities also were quite chary in their provisions for the various prisons and other public institutions. This year, however, is far in advance even of the quite liberal arrangements of 1869, and there is every promise of the most extensive and complete preparations for banquets of plenty and rejoicings of such heartiness as never were dreamed of before. In the 240 benevolent systems—or branches—of various kinds now in established operation in this Metropolis, in the City's public institutions, including prisons, hospitals, asylums, almshouse, nurseries, &c., and by means of the very many religious agencies of other kinds and private instrumentalities, probably one hundred thousand men, women and children will be fed a good substantial meal, with not a few luxuries in addition. Many of these persons never taste of such food at any other time, and were it not for the kind-hearted and generous-handed sentiment that possesses the public mind on such an occasion, they would no more know the enjoyment of turkey, chicken and other concomitant dishes, than they would that of the choicest viands of a king's banquet. Those who have contributed to the expense of such benefaction, after looking upon the spectacle of these poor fellow-creatures enjoying their Thanksgiving dinner, generally feel inclined to increase the next year's donation. Let those who have never enjoyed such a happiness be sure and improve the opportunity that will be amply afforded on Thursday.

THE CITY INSTITUTIONS.

The inmates of the City institutions are amply provided for on this occasion. Poultry, beef, vegetables, and some minor luxuries, will be generously furnished, and tax-payers will find no fault with such expenditure. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction will personally superintend the general arrangements.

AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The boys and girls in the House of Refuge, to the number of about 900, will have a general holiday. Tables groaning under the weight of turkeys, chickens, meats, vegetables, plum dessert, with some fruit, will occupy all the space of the great dining halls. The Commissioners will be there and dine with them. Vocal and instrumental music, addresses, and a happy day generally will follow.

ON BOARD THE SCHOOL-SHIP.

The two hundred juvenile mimic "Jack Tars" on the school-ship at Hart's Island will have a day's "lark" with the Commissioners, teachers and friends. The banquet-board will be spread amidships on the saloon deck in a style that the genuine veteran man-of-war's men seldom see. Amusement of various kinds, including some nautical drills and exercises, for the gratification of the visitors, will take place.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The industrial schools on Hart's Island will have their share of the festive arrangement. Two hundred of the little innocents will sit around the bountifully-furnished tables, and toy with drumsticks, wings, and wish-bones, to their hearts' content. About 200 infants at the Children's Hospital will also enjoy the goodies appropriate to baby thanksgiving.

ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

There are about 5,000 persons on Blackwell's Island, including the officials. Thanksgiving, Christmas, New-Year's and Fourth of July are the only holidays there. In the Lunatic Asylum are about 1,400 persons. In the Almshouse are about 1,400 feeble, infirm and otherwise wretched specimens of humanity. In the Charity Hospital are nearly 900 patients afflicted variously in body and estate; in the Workhouse are 800 individuals; in the Penitentiary are about 600. All of these will receive their measure of relaxation, comfort and pleasure on the occasion. The prisoners alone are limited in this enjoyment, as the law does not contemplate any great favors in their cases.

ON WARD'S ISLAND.

There are over 300 persons in the Soldiers' Retreat, on Ward's Island. The Inebriate Asylum has about 100 inmates. In both institutions the inmates will receive such comforts or dainties as will suit their condition of mind and body.

IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

There are nearly 1,000 patients in Bellevue Hospital. A considerable proportion of these are chronic cases of peculiar complaints. There are among them not a few who have seen brighter and better days, and to whom the recurrence of this Thanksgiving Day will bring pangs of remembrance, and the review of glowing pictures of what has been and might have been. Delicacies for them will be generously and wisely dealt out.

THE CITY PRISONS.

The inmates of these institutions will not be neglected. At the Tombs, with its 300; Jefferson Prison, Essex Prison, and the up-town Prisons, there will be some acceptable changes from the ordinary prison fare.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

This Society will, as usual, provide liberally for its host of juvenile beneficiaries. Dinners will be given to 100 persons at the Rivington-street (No. 327) Lodging-house; 150 at No. 709 East Eleventh-street; 90 at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street; 30 at No. 125 Bleecker-street; and to the newsboys at No. 49 Park-place. Three hundred of the latter will dine at 2 o'clock. Addresses and music may be expected. The various Industrial schools of the Society will have dinners on subsequent days.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

In the "Five Points," so altered and improved by new buildings, widened streets and a renovated park, as to have almost lost its former identity, this will be a day of rejoicing. At the Five Points M. E. Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery, a banquet will be given to over 1,000 children and adults. The recently enlarged accommodations will be entirely occupied by the multitude of polyglot guests. Dinner will be announced at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses and music will be not the least of the attractions.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At this, the largest institution of the kind in the City, 1,500 are to be feasted. The dinner will be set from 1 until 3 o'clock. After the children have eaten, the doors will be thrown open to all who will come. The spectacle is usually most affecting—men, women and children, pinched by hunger and want, flock to the tables. Services in the beautiful new chapel, recently finished, will continue from 12 until 1 o'clock. The sweet voices of the children will make happy melody, and interesting addresses from good speakers will be given.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

This year the good people of the Howard Mission will surpass their former admirable arrangements. Their new gem of a chapel will shine with the light of joyous faces, and echo to the delicious prattle, chatter and harmony of childish voices. Preparations are to be made to dine 1,500 between 12 and 4 o'clock. There will be a most attractive programme.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

At this institution, in Thirtieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, there will be a donation visit from friends, and a banquet will be spread for some 1,500 persons at 4 o'clock. Exercises in the chapel will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

At No. 55 Amity-street, a refuge and school for erring and fallen women who seek a better life, a feast will be given at 1 o'clock. At the House of Reception, at No. 60 Fourth-street, a similar institution, there will also be a dinner at the same hour. Each has about thirty in its family circle, some of them educated and accomplished. Another similar home in Thirteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, the "Magdalen Asylum," and the "House of Mercy," both on West Eighty-sixth-street, have about the same programmes. The two latter institutions have about 100 inmates.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

At the House of the Good Shepherd, at the junction of Ninety-eighth-street and the East River, a gladsome and ample feast for the 600 inmates will be provided. There will also be a special service and a fine dinner in the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, which cares for about 300 persons, on the opposite side of First-avenue.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul will give a dinner at its recently-established Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Warren-street. From fifty to 100 persons will be provided for.

The Hebrew Orphans, at the Asylum on the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, will, by invitation of the trustees, attend service at the Fifth-avenue Synagogue, after which a grand dinner and pastimes will occupy the day. About 200 children are now inmates. The Hebrew Deaf and Dumb and Indigent Homes will also celebrate the day.

The soldiers and sailors in this vicinity will enjoy the occasion with extra rations and will effect a great deal of fowl destruction. The inmates of the Sailors' Homes in Cherry and Pearl streets, the Navy-yard, the forts and vessels, in and about the Harbor, will enjoy their meal of gratitude.

The inmates of the colored institutions, including the "Home," on Sixty-fifth-street and First-avenue, and the Orphan Asylum on Washington Heights, numbering some 500 persons, will feast upon the thank offerings of the season.

At all the other institutions, whose number is legion, a plentitude of the day's dainties and substantials will be provided. Among these are the "Sheltering Arms," several Orphan Asylums, Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane and Indigent Retreats. Altogether the observance promises to be very largely in advance of the record of previous years.

Two Burglars Arrested—A Brave Watchman.

During the past fortnight the spice and coffee grinding mills of LEOPOLD SCHEPP, at No. 150 Duane-street, have been visited by burglars no less than four times, who succeeded each time in carrying off considerable property. In one instance the thieves added arson to their other crimes, in the apparent hope of securing a favorable opportunity to carry off valuable plunder. Finding that no reliance could be placed upon the services of the Police, Mr. SCHEPP, determined to take the matter into his own hands, placed one of his employes, JOSEPH MITCHELL, on the watch. About 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, MITCHELL saw a gang of five young men approach the premises, one of them having a dark lantern, and they made an effort to open the window of the engine-room. The volunteer watchman proved a reliable one, for he at once ran up and collared one of the burglars, the remainder of course making good their escape. The prisoner was at once escorted to the Station-house, where he gave his name as JOHN LYNCH, residing at No. 107 Bayard-street, and he was, yesterday morning, arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs to answer the charge of burglary. While the examination was progressing MITCHELL, the watchman, noticed one THOS. MULLINS peering into the Court-room from the door, and as he at once identified him as another member of the gang, MULLINS was arrested and arraigned with LYNCH. Both of the prisoners were then fully committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail each. It was stated that a portion of this gang of burglars were at one time employed in the spice mills of the complainant.

Fire in Church-Street—Loss Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered on the third floor of the large five-story double building in rear of Nos. 61 and 63 Broadway, and fronting on Church-street, with the entrance on Broadway. The fire originated in some unknown way in the offices of the American Mettaline Company and the American Artificial Ice Company, situated on that floor, and spread with such rapidity that the entire rear building, with a portion of the front one, was seriously damaged. The second, fourth and fifth floors of the building were unoccupied. The loss sustained on the building owned by the Adams Express Company is estimated at $20,000, fully insured in City companies. The furniture and fixtures of the offices of the two Companies already alluded to were entirely destroyed, causing a loss of $2,500 to each. The first floor was occupied by E. J. HANKS, dealer in Government securities, who sustained considerable loss by water. The scene of the ruins was a startling one, so completely had the work of destruction been completed. Scarcely any loss was sustained by the tenants in the front building, except the breaking of a few articles in each office, and the disruption of the fixtures by the insurance patrol. The main office of Adams Express Company escaped damage except in the rear, where a portion of the building was scarred by the flames.

Death of a Child from Hydrophobia.

LEWIS E. BRAHETT, aged three years, died, on Saturday night, at No. 154 Wooster-street, with decided symptoms of hydrophobia. It appears that the child was playing with a setter dog, on the 19th of August, in the yard of No. 154 Wooster-street, when the animal bit him on the arm. The wound seemed only a slight one, and no apprehensions were felt by his parents, who gave the matter very little attention, as the injury healed in a few days. On Tuesday last LEWIS was suddenly seized with illness, and rapidly grew worse, and manifested hydrophobic symptoms. Medical attendance was secured, but the physicians found themselves powerless in the presence of the terrible disease, and the patient lingered until a late hour on Saturday, when death occurred. The Police state that the child had been before reported as suffering from hydrophobia, but it is denied by the relatives, who aver that the disease only developed itself four days before death. Coroner ROLLINS will hold the inquest.

The Adirondack Region—Ascent of Mount Seward.

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 18.

The recent explorations of VERPLANCK COLVIN in the Adirondack wilderness, have developed some valuable scientific facts. The principal result was the ascent of Mount Seward, which seems never to have been ascended and measured, the guides, together with the celebrated Indian, MITCHELL SABATTIS, affirming to that effect, and no record appearing of any visit or measurement. The mountain is difficult to reach, lying in a peculiarly rugged piece of the forest known to the Indians as "the Dismal Wilderness." He climbed the mountain from the Preston Ponds, on Cold River, and after severe exertion, the ascending and descending of many lofty summits, succeeded in reaching the peak of the mountain. The ascent occupied a little over two days. Snow and ice of last year were found in small quantities upon the open summit; he is disposed to consider this an exception rather than a rule. On the night of the 14th of October, he camped near the summit, and from thence saw the aurora; the wind during the display was strong and variable, and shortly after a change in it, there would seem to be a corresponding motion of the aurora. The temperature was very low during this night. The next morning the highest point was reached with great labor, by chopping through and finally walking on top of dwarf balsam trees. The barometrical observations established a height of 4,510 feet above the level of the sea; much less than Prof. EMMONS estimated (5,100) which was little more than a guess, as he never ascended the mountain. Mr. COLVIN entered the wilderness at the east from the Hudson River, and on his return penetrated westward to Lewis County, returning to Albany by way of Utica, passing from south to north and then from east to west through the wilderness during this survey. His instrument was a mercurial cistern barometer of the best construction; the station for corrections was the Dudley Observatory. He spoke highly of his guide, ALVAH DUNNING, of Raquette Lake, commending his energy and skill.

This was a short paper read before the Albany Institute; a formal report of this expedition is to be made to the State authorities, through the Regents of the University, and to it we refer those interested.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
140	Osgood, Receiver, vs. Toplitz.	156	Bennets vs. Brainerd.
143	Stephens vs. Clark.	157	Nicoll vs. Fash.
147	Springer vs. Dwyer.	158	Van Wyck vs. Stewart.
148	Hirschberg vs. Harrison.	159	McCready vs. Leavy.
149	Fibel vs. National Express Company.	160	Hughes vs. Wetzell.
150	Trundy vs. Poole.	161	Fullgraff vs. World Paper Stock Co.
92	Adams vs. Rennie.	162	Butler vs. Burnham.
151	Bailey vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.	163	Wicks vs. Reid.
152	Stone vs. Flower.	164	Volkenberg vs. State Ins. Co., N. J.
153	West vs. Crary.	165	Taylor vs. Root.
154	O'Sullivan vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.	166	Furniss vs. Carow.
155	Smith vs. Bond.	167	Shults vs. Cummings.
		168	Reed vs. Cummings.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
144	Erie Railway Co. vs. Eaton.	214½	Lane vs. Wagner.
46	Haskin vs. Merritt.	215	Gregory vs. Lindsay.
135	Petterson vs. Van Buren.	143	Ohl vs. Wogram.
157	Mitchell vs. Read.	97	Doyle vs. Jones.
		153	Bass vs. The Home Insurance Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2755	East N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	2833	Ninth Nat. Bank of City of N. Y. vs. Nat. Bank of America.
2702	Paine vs. Jarrett.	2825	Same vs. Nat. Bank of State of N. Y.
2821½	Wilson vs. McLean.	2827	Brett vs. N. American S. S. Co.
702	Giles, Rec'r, vs. Spalding et al.	2829	Lamprelle vs. Maguire.
2313	Prouty vs. Haggerty.	2831	Brinker vs. Pake.
2454	Keed vs. Jordan.	2837	Messenger vs. Loughman, &c.
2519	Kavanagh vs. Wicks.	2839	Howell vs. Neims.
2815	Ferns vs. Kent.	2841	Jolly vs. Busick.
2817	Miller vs. Knickerbocker and Nevada Silver Mining Co.	2843	Holbrook vs. New-Jersey Zinc Co.
2819	Martin vs. Meeker.		
2821	Fisher vs. Lemassena.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
323	Thompson vs. Brown.	73	Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
307	Brown vs. Combes.	315	Hayes vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
261	Western Ins. Co., Buffalo, vs. Gamble, impleaded, &c.	319	McCarthy vs. Oakley.
325	Matthews vs. Loeb.	133	Cable vs. Jones.
267	Myron vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	7	Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
145	Allen vs. Coughlin.	20	Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
211	Bacts, Adm'r, vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	107	Schaeffer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
46	Greentree vs. Rosenstock.	487½	Burke, Ex'x, vs. Gardner.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
308	Tinkham vs. Thomas.	162	Harris vs. Gibney.
155	Read vs. Walters.	386	Mannion vs. Marshall.
274	Thompson vs. Bennett.	390	Hall vs. Baldwin.
288	Burnetts vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	21	Kurdora vs. Hand.
289	Fridenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	292	Cullinane vs. Hoffman.
280	Elliott, Adm'x, vs. Maitland.	456	Seip vs. Demuth, Jr.
356	Buckman vs. Mengebroth.	526	Svenson vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
373	French vs. Wheeler.	604	Strang vs. the Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Co.
375	Wheeler vs. French.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
130	Sawyer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	277	Miller vs. Meves.
171	Goelet vs. Spofford.	150	Moncrief vs. Diem.
188	Same vs. Same.	273	Redlich vs. Lippman.
231	Campbell vs. Richardson.	432	Quinby vs. O'Brien.
251	Unger vs. Lechtenheim.	423	Bolte vs. O'Brien.
191	Morehead vs. Morse.	199	Pastpuchen vs. Lyding.
196	Pike vs. Garnsbyan.	215	Simon vs. Lyons.
		411	Doyle vs. Hartt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4287	Woerner vs. Beaver.	4322	Griffin vs. Beekman.
4289	Berland vs. Braddick.	4325	Fritsch vs. Schroeder.
4277	Mittuacht vs. Harschall.	4230	Glennon vs. Seaman.
4279	Schultz vs. Hartman.	4343	Wells vs. The Dry Dock Savings Bank.
4180	Root Steam Engine Co. vs. Parsons.	4331	Bosse vs. Pierce.
4237	Vesburgh vs. Brewster.	4332	Anderson vs. Baldwin.
4194	Spiegel vs. Leonard.	4333	Ridley vs. Dunscomb.
4215	Berg vs. Kolb.	4336	Tynan vs. Levy.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4382	Gallagher vs. Gallagher.	4132	Frank vs. Wolf.
4191	Lobedell vs. Robinson.	4383	Judd vs. Zacharie.
4364	Hanford vs. Shapter.	4391	Judd vs. Beenan.
4365	Atherson vs. Hennessy.	4393	Comstock vs. Herzberg.
4330	Mead vs. Hod.	4400	Ryan vs. Noonan.
4331	Macintyre vs. Cullane.	4401	Higginbothem vs. Curtis.
4339	Dunn vs. Butler.	4403	Hoffman vs. The New-York Iron Car Co.
4335	Waldron vs. Horn.	4045	Silleman vs. Mayer.
4373	Lewis vs. Eans.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '65 n. is.	108½	100	Adams Ex. Co. rd.	65½
11,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '62	107¾	300	Wells-Fargo Ex. S.	34½
1,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '67		10	Wells-Fargo Ex.	34½
	do.	c. 109½	100	U. S. Express	36½
5,000	do.		1,500	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92
20,000	do.		200	do.	b.c. 92
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	58¾	300	do.	91¾
2,000	Virg. St. 6s, old	64	20,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. Ctfs.	86¾
11,000	N. C. 6s, old	48¾	100	Harlem	131½
1,000	do.	48¾	200	do.	131¼
2,000	do.	48	300	Reading	100½
1,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. T.	17	300	do.	c. 100⅜
6,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	71½	1,700	do.	b.c. 100¾
2,000	do.	71½	25	Michigan Central	122
5,000	do.	71	200	L. S. & M. So.	s10. 93½
5,000	Ark. 7s, issued to Little R. & Ft. Smith R.R. Co.	b.c. 35	300	do.	c. 93½
			100	Union Pacific	23¼
			5	Panama	71
2,000	Erie 4th	80	200	do.	b.c. 70½
2,000	Erie 5th	80	50	do.	70½
11,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	90¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88½
3,000	C. & R. I. & Pac. R. R. 7s	98¾	100	do.	s30. 88¾
2,000	do.	98¾	100	Chi. & Rock I.	111½
5,000	Harlem 1st	98¾	200	do.	111¾
2,000	H. C. Bonds	106	300	do.	b.c. 111¾
2,000	C. & N. W. Con.	88	200	Mil. & St. Paul	60
2,000	do.	87¾	100	do.	s30. 60¾
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	84¾	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	b10 80¾
2,000	Mor. & E. 2d	97	300	do.	80½
2,000	Gt. West. 2d	88	300	Tol., W. & W.	b30 61¾
1,000	O. & M. Con. B.	86	400	do.	61¾
2,000	B. H. & E. 7s Guar. B	28	300	do.	61½
			100	P., F. W. & C. Gd.	
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	104	100	do.	94
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	94	100	do.	s30. 93½
1,000	M. & St. P. 2d	92	100	do.	93½
2,000	Jeff. R. R. 1st	90½	300	do.	93½
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st, b.c.	90½	200	Del., Lack. & W.	104
			20	do.	104
5	Bank of Commonwealth	100	100	Bos., Hart. & Erie	3½
			500	Ohio & Miss.	31¼
2	Fourth Nat. Bank	107	300	do.	31¼
100	C. & H. Canal	130	25	Morris & Essex	91½
50	West. U. Tel.	42¼	100	do.	91½
1,000	do.	42¼	100	do.	81½
1,300	do.	41¾	100	do.	104½
100	Mariposa Pf.		100	H. & St. J. Pf.	s10. 104¾
100	Pacific Mail	41	200	do.	104½
500	do.	b.c. 41	100	Del., L. & S. City	
10	Cumb. C. & I., b.c.	34	100	C. C. & I. Cent.	18½

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20C., '62	108¼	200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	41¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	108	100	do.	41¾
			10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	86¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108¾	200	do.	bct. call 92
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108¾	100	Erie Railway	23¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.	108¼	500	Reading R.	b. c. 100⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	106½	1,200	L. S. & Mich. So.	92¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111	1,400	do.	bct. call 92¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	62	200	do.	92¾
2,000	do.	62¾	200	do.	92½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	58	50	Mich. Central	122
5,000	N. C. 6s, new, Cpn. off	21½	100	Chi. & N. West. Pf.	88¼
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	91¾	200	do.	
2,000	Mo. St. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	91¾	300	Union Pacific	23¼
2,000	Ark. 7s, issued to L. R. & Ft. Smith R. R.	35	100	C., C. & I. C. Cent.	18½
			200	Chi. & Rock Is.	111¾
			200	do.	111½
2,000	Va. St. 6s, old	64	100	do.	111½
7,000	Col., Chi. & Ind. Cen., 1st M.		64	Mil. & St. Paul	60
1,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bonds	90½	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80
30,000	Am. Gold	s30. 112	500	Tol., Wab. & West.	61¾
200	Mariposa Pf.		137	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. Guar.	93¾
500	West. Un. Tel.	b.c. 42¼	100	Chi. & Alt.	s10. 111
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	92	300	Ohio & Miss.	31¼
100	do.	92	300	Han. & St. Joseph	104½
100	do.	bct. call 92	200	do.	104¾
200	do.	92	50	Morris & Es.	b.c. 91⅞
400	do.	91¾			
1,000	do.	10 91¾			

MONDAY, Nov. 21—A. M.

The business of the week past was unusually active in the sales for export and the clearances of Domestic Produce, the staples of Breadstuffs and Provisions participating largely with Cotton. The value of the week's clearances from New-York was nearly six millions of dollars. The direct exports of Cotton from the Southern ports were of the value of nearly six millions additional. The whole amount of Cotton shipped to foreign markets was 87,665 bales, against 122,183 bales received at the ports. The receipts of the season are now 90,000 bales, and the exports 65,000 bales ahead of last year, and the additional planting last Spring and the very fine picking weather of October and November, give promise of a crop of nearly four million of bales, the largest since the War of 1860-61. The Import Trade continues good for the advanced Fall season and is ahead of last year for November about 7½ ₩ cent. The Customs at all the ports, as heretofore estimated, for October will prove full $16,000,000; November, $14,000,000, and, probably, for December, $12,000,000. These figures, added to the heavy receipts of July, August and September, $57,720,473, will give about one hundred millions in gold for the first half of the new Fiscal Year 1870-71. With the present favorable prospects of Trade, the other half of the year will yield $90,000,000 as against $100,631,805 from Jan. 1 to June 30 the late Fiscal Year, notwithstanding the liberal reduction on the Sugar, Tea, and Coffee Duties after Jan. 1. Such large Revenues in Gold and the application of the surplus to the reduction of the Public Debt should soon enable the Administration to bring the Annual Gold Interest charge upon the Funded Stocks of the United States by the extinguishment of $300,000,000 of the Principal of these Stocks and the reduction of the Interest on the remainder, by refunding the 5-20s at lower rates, within $100,000,000 per annum, in place of $124,224,879, as President GRANT found this charge when he came into office. Thus far the extinguishment of the Principal, including the whole of the 5 ₩ cents of 1871 for which the Gold has been appropriated at the New-York Treasury Office, is about $165,000,000, and the reduction of the annual Gold Interest charge $9,850,740 since March 4, 1869. Within the same period the Circulation and other current obligations of the Treasury have been reduced in like proportion—say to the extent of $30,000,000—and nearly the whole of this part of the debt relieved of all charge of Interest, thus effecting another saving to the Treasury of about a million of dollars ₩ annum. The further and more rapid (than at present) application of the surplus Gold from Customs to the purchase and cancellation of 5-20s, and the successful refunding of $200,000,000 more into 5 ₩ cents, and $300,000,000 into 4½ ₩ cents, would, in the next few months, secure the desired relief to the Yearly Gold Interest charge, to $100,000,000—the effect of such purchases, by bringing up the 6 ₩ cents 5-20s to the par of Gold, contributing directly to the exchanges for the new 5 ₩ cents and 4½ ₩ cents as authorized by the Act of Congress of last July. And it is difficult to discover to what other practical use this surplus Gold can be applied, while the effect upon the trade and material enterprises of the country, and indirectly upon the revenues of the Government, by unlocking capital now practically held useless in the Treasury, would be inestimable.

It is probable that the Republican Press which is outspoken on the subject is not wholly in accord with the present views of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is also not unlikely that the President and the Secretary may differ about saving five or six millions a year interest on the Gold so long unemployed, but one thing may be assumed as certain—that Congress will not authorize its application to the withdrawal of the Greenback Circulation of the Treasury, to the extent of a single dollar, or the arbitrary resumption of Specie payments at any early day, for the sufficient reason that if Gold and Greenbacks are not practically brought together, as they have been approaching each other ever since the sinking of the Public Debt was initiated by the Administration, by turning the Gold into 5-20s, and stopping the Interest on the latter, no forced policy or mere experiment to bring about "Specie Payments" could be made, even momentarily, successful short of the direst mischiefs to the trade and banking interests of the country.

The Wall-street markets during the week were excited, especially in the Gold Room, by a threatened War between England and Russia. The price of Gold, under purchases nearly or quite as heavy as in July, on the Franco-Prussian outbreak, advanced, in the main, one ₩ cent., as against 8@10 ₩ cent. in a week on the occasion referred to. The Public Funds have fallen only ¼ ₩ cent. since Saturday week. The General Stock market ¼@1 ₩ cent. Foreign Bills were moved but slightly by the new War threatenings, and Money ruled as cheap and easy as before. At the hour of writing this review, the London and St. Petersburg telegrams denote a less serious phase of the pending question, and but for the fatal turn of events last Summer, when it was supposed France ought to have been satisfied with the explanations of Prussia, the public here would regard War from the present difficulty out of the question. But with a precedent so fresh before us, it may be the part of wisdom, and certainly of prudence, to jump to no hasty conclusions on the subject. A few days of caution may not be thrown away.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 19, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,567,150
Increase in Specie	455,763
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,115,240
Decrease in Deposits	1,720,321
Decrease in Circulation	70,845

	Nov. 20, '69.	Nov. 12, '70.	Nov. 19, '70.
National Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Nov. 12, '70.	Nov. 19, '70.	Nov. 20, '69.
On deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	32,301,222	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 ₩ cent. would be	57,280,128	56,909,497	[illegible]
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate for money	5 ₩ cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,219,745, against the total entries of $6,142,[illegible] same week last year. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,866,[illegible], against $3,860,357 same week last year. The exports of Specie, $252,976, against $173,074 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,[illegible]. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 59,750 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	[illegible]	Oct. 1	$7,088,078
February	[illegible]	Oct. 8	3,882,235
March	[illegible]	Oct. 15	5,619,234
April	[illegible]	Oct. 22	5,319,222
May	[illegible]	Oct. 29	5,232,030
June	[illegible]	Nov. 5	4,373,163
July	[illegible]	Nov. 12	4,906,605
August	[illegible]	Nov. 19	5,219,745
September	[illegible]		
Total since Jan. 1			$270,261,421
Against the same date, 1869			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1			$6,365,561

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,962,100	September	$16,002,463
February	11,940,165	Oct. 8	4,337,780
March	15,042,006	Oct. 12	4,574,209
April	14,637,535	Oct. 19	3,798,133
May	15,116,529	Oct. 26	4,237,055
June	17,700,553	Nov. 2	3,956,162
July	16,717,572	Nov. 9	5,131,282
August	13,862,530	Nov. 16	5,866,002
Total since Jan. 1			$164,748,536
Against same date, 1869			171,378,476
Decrease since Jan. 1			$6,629,940
Gold, Nov. 19, 1870			112⅛ ₩ cent.
Gold, Nov. 20, 1869			126⅛ ₩ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,682,262	Oct. 1	$463,255
February	2,194,286	Oct. 8	809,174
March	1,531,001	Oct. 15	634,223
April	1,095,619	Oct. 22	550,181
May	4,485,373	Oct. 29	303,562
June	4,264,367	Nov. 5	5,155,924
July	10,922,451	Nov. 12	410,135
August	10,087,040	Nov. 19	252,976
September	4,616,850		
Total			$55,031,816
Against same date, 1869			30,341,414
Increase since Jan 1			$24,690,302

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$10,182,396	January	$17,960,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,759,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,212
April	12,132,671	April	836,694
May	11,036,486	May	16,016,182
June	10,262,804	June	2,084,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	16,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	2,365,005
October	11,724,402	October	5,112,030
Nov. 5	2,195,226	Nov. 5	5,869,073
Nov. 12	2,309,929	Nov. 12	3,141,799
Nov. 19	2,182,835	Nov. 19	3,361,277
Total, 1870	$128,512,586	Total, 1870	$80,830,324
Total, 1869	119,798,156	Total, 1869	85,530,937

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	[illegible]	Nov. 20, '69.
American Gold	111⅞@112⅜@112	126⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛@107⅞	115⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅛@109⅛	113½
U. S. 5 ₩ cents 10-40s	106⅛@106⅛	107⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	92¾@92@91	
N. Y. Cen. & Hud Scrip	87⅛@86⅞	
Rock Island	112⅛@110⅞@111	103⅛
Lake Shore	93⅞@92½@92¾	89¾
North-western	79⅞@78½@79	71¾
Reading	101⅛@100½@101	97¾
North-western Preferred	90⅞@88⅝	86¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼@31¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	42⅛@41¼	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛@80	69
St. Paul Common	60⅛@60	64¾
New Tennessees	58⅛@58	52⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛@61½	60
Central Pacific Bonds	91@90⅜@90⅞	92¾
Union Pacific Bonds	82⅛@81¾	85
Western Union Tel.	41⅞@42¼	36¾

We hear that Mr. THEODORE HEILMAN, junior partner of Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., Bankers, has just received $100,000 in gold for the prize which he recently drew in the San Francisco Mercantile Library Lottery. Of the premium upon this gold he has presented $10,000 to the Hebrew and other charities in San Francisco and New-York.

The sales of Gold fell off to 112½@112⅛ ₩ cent., on the less belligerent news from abroad. The speculation in the Gold Room was greatly abated from the feverish excitement and heavy transactions of Friday. During most of the day both parties were disposed to stand off, and the quotation ranged 112¾@112⅝ ₩ cent., until nearly 2 o'clock, when 112½ was accepted by sellers; then 112⅜@112¼@112⅜ ₩ cent. The market had been so decidedly *Bullish* for several days previous that the Room was *long* of Gold, and most parties who had speculated in this direction were of course reluctant to make a concession in price without waiting another day's news. On the other hand, the *Bears* on the market were not fully prepared to accept or act upon the Cable dispatches as assuring a peaceable settlement of the Anglo-Russian question. They sold, perhaps, a fair amount on short contracts, but not to the extent the real purport of the political advices might have authorized.

The Stock Exchange caught the inspiration of better news late in the day, and the Public Funds, which had been but sparingly offered for a day or two at the decline on the War fever, were ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. up, and the New-York and Western Railways in larger demand, and at an advance on Friday's sales of ½@¾ ₩ cent., closing as follows, compared with Friday night. The business at the Afternoon Board was quite large in New-York Central, Lake Shore, Reading, &c., and on the Miscellaneous Stocks there was a firm feeling in Western Telegraph:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅜
American Gold Coin	112⅝	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	58	58
New-York Central and Hudson	91¾	91⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	86⅛	86⅜
Reading Railroad	100⅛	101
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111⅞
North-west Common	78⅛	78⅞
North-west Preferred	88⅞	88½
Pacific Mail Company	40⅞	41¼
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅜
St. Paul Common	60	60⅜
Lake Shore	92⅜	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	31⅜
Toledo and Wabash	61¼	61½
Western Telegraph	42⅛	42½

The Bank movement of the week shows no important changes from the previous averages. There is $1,115,000 lost in Greenbacks, and $455,000 gained in Gold. The Loans are down $1,567,000, and the general line of deposits lower by $1,720,000. The position of the Banks is about as strong as the previous week, and the dullness in business at Bank quite as marked and at cheap rates of interest as compared with the usual demand for Money at the close of November.

The Treasury Office in New-York during the week took in $2,182,835 in Gold, for Customs; sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday last, and paid out, for the week, $3,361,277 for interest on the public debt.

Exchange closed at 109⅛@109⅜ for 60 days, and 110@110⅛ ₩ cent. short sight on London. Money 5@6 ₩ cent. on call loan, 6@8 ₩ cent. on prime merchant paper, 60 days to four months. The market is in good supply from lenders on these terms.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.

Gold receipts	$555,858 98
Gold payments	1,050,776 99
Gold balance	89,045,304 79
Currency receipts	2,975,290 15
Currency payments	3,647,972 33
Currency balance	9,007,537 36
Customs	364,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	402,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	112¼	5-20 coupon, '67	109⅜
6 ₩ cent. coupon, '81	112½	5-20 coupon, '68	109⅜
5-20 coupon, '62	107¾	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coupon, '64	107	10-40 coupon	106⅜
5-20 coupon, '65	107⅜	6s currency	110⅞
5-20 coupon, n. i., '65	108¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Tol. & Wab. con. con.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Gt. West 2d, '93	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	106	Gt. West 2d, '93	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	98¾
Erie 1st ex.	97¾	Mor. & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	98	Mor. & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88	Clev. & Tol., S. F.	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	89	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100¼
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	97
Harlem 1st	98¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	92½
Har. Con. S. F.	90¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	92¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Mich. Cen. 8s, '82 1st	117	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	111½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	97
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d	95	Chi. & Alt. 1st	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 1870	98	Chi. & Alt. inc.	91⅛
Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
Cen. Pac. bds.	90¾	Ohio & Miss. con.	89½
Union Pac. 1st bds.	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	90
Union Pac. inc. 10s	73½	Peninsula bds.	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	100	L. & Iron M. 1st	94
Alt. & T. H. 1st	100	M. & St. P. S. F.	101
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	83	Mil. & St. P. 2d	93
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. int.	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92	Tol. & War. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. con.	87½	Tol. & War. 1st, E. D.	86
Lack. & West bds.	90	Tol. & War. W. D.	85
Del., L. & W. 1st	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & Wab. 1st	88	Han. & St. Jo. 1st	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85	Han. & H. Ex. guar.	85
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.	76	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	82

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	62	Kentucky 6s	98
Virginia 6s, old	64	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	68	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1877	100
Va. 6s, registered 1866	50	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1879	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	88	Ill. War loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	48	Mich. 6 ₩ c. 1873	100
N. C. Funding act. '66	32	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1878	100
N. C. 6s, new bonds	25	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1883	100
N. C. 6s, Special tax	17½	Mich. 7 ₩ ct. 1878	100
S. C. 6s	70	N. Y. Reg. B'ty loan	107
S. C. 6s, new bonds	71	N. Y. Coup. B'ty loan	107
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	100
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	100
California 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	100
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1876	100
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	100
Alabama 8s	102	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	100
Arkansas 6s, funded	64	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1871	100
Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1881	100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1873	100
Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1886	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	130	Corn Exchange	123
Manhattan	150	Continental	95½
Mechanics'	136	St. Nicholas	115
Union	136	Importers' & Traders'	155
America	147	Park	160
City	210	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Phenix	108	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Tradesmen's	150	Central National	105
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Fourth National	107½
National	116	Ninth National	109
Leather Manuf.	195	Tenth National	127
Seventh Ward	111½	Gold Exchange	67
State of New-York	104	Del. & Hud. Canal	121
Commerce	124	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Broadway	201	Maryland Coal Co.	10
Ocean	70¼	Canton Co., Balt.	65½
Mercantile	124	Western Union Tel.	42½
American Exchange	115	Mariposa Mining	5½
Chatham	170	Mariposa Preferred	10¼
Bank of the Republic	114	Mariposa Trus. Cert.	20
Bank of N. America	105	Boston Water Power	17½
Irving	118	Adams Express	65½
Metropolitan	122¼	Wells-Fargo Express	34½
Citizens'	125	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip.	2½
Grocers'	118	American Express	46¾
Market	125	United States Ex.	35¼
Nassau	107	Pacific Mail	41
Shoe and Leather	103		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1870.

THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent., gold,) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about *twenty per cent.*, by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. The Central Pacific Railroad is well and economically managed, and its revenues are large, certain and constantly increasing, as is shown by the following statement of earnings of the main line for the current year:

January	$418,104 41	June	$730,274 66
February	394,176 47	July	784,099 90
March	486,332 91	August	807,615 68
April	633,758 06	September	883,412 90
May	768,719 77	October	804,800 00

The Central Pacific Bonds have the advantage of a ready market on both sides of the Atlantic, of regular quotations at the Stock Exchange, and are based on a finished and equipped road, already placed on a stable and profitable basis.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business, in connection with our dealings in Government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their Five-Twenties upon advantageous terms without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 202 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	24	Tar, bbls	100
Bees-wax, pkgs	8	Pitch, bbls	80
Broom-corn, bales	70	Rosin, bbls	2,722
Cotton, bales	4,949	Pork, bbls	160
Cotton-seed, bags	300	Beef, pkgs	511
Copper, bbls	141	Cut-meats, pkgs	70
Copper, cakes	400	Lard, pkgs	901
Dried Fruit, pkgs	864	Butter, pkgs	3,344
Eggs, bbls	1,072	Cheese, pkgs	3,561
Flour, bbls	21,253	Oil-cake, pkgs	907
Wheat, bushels	112,800	Whisky, bbls	515
Corn, bushels	30,091	Wool, bales	373
Oats, bushels	21,860	Hemp, bales	21
Rye, bushels	400	Hops, bales	560
Malt, bushels	1,000	Leather, sides	15,287
Barley, bushels	42,611	Tobacco, hhds	79
Grass-seed, bushels	338	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,021
Flaxseed, bushels	80	Molasses, bbls	337
Beans, bushels	744	N. O. Sugar, pkgs	154
Peas, bushels	7,600	Rice, pkgs	21
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Starch, pkgs	825
Corn-meal, bags	801	Pea-nuts, bags	700
Spts. of Turp., bbls	507	Sumac, bags	340

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *City of London*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Potatoes, 678 bbls. Flour, 17 cases Sewing-machines, 800 bbls. Apples, 457 boxes Bacon, 3,685 boxes Cheese, 492 tcs. Beef, 1,277 bales Cotton, 24 cases Wooden-ware, 20 bbls. Beans, 2 pks. Furs, 7 cases Farina, 21 cases Organs, 4 cases Silk Lace, 14 pks. machinery, 508 tcs. Lard, 17 bbls. Tongues, 23 bbls. Bladders, 3 cases Lamps, 73 bbls. Pork.

By the steam-ship *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 175 tcs. Beef, 186 bales Cotton, 3 cases Sewing-machines, 7 cases Machinery, 200 bags Clover-seed, 580 bbls. Apples, 110 bbls. Oil, 2 cases Tools, 1 case Silver-ware, 3 cases Organs, 10 sacks Ore, 1,771 bbls. Flour, 100 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *Otto*, *Feben*, for Cork—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 2,600 Staves.

By the ship *N. Boynton*, for Antwerp—[illegible] cases Tobacco, 129 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 26 pks. Bees-wax, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 800 bags Coffee, [illegible] bales Cotton, 240 tcs. Lard, 78 bbls. Pearl Ash.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—[illegible] bales Tobacco, 172 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] cartons Tobacco, 30 bbls. Apples, 30 boxes Meat, 3 bbls. Flour, 5 boxes Preserves, 151 bags Pepper, 208 bbls. Resin, 14 bbls. Cassia, 450 bbls. Syrup, 6,900 bushels Wheat, 2 kegs Potash Salt, 4 cases Wooden-ware, 20 pks. Hoops, 750 boxes Extract Dyewood, 3 cases Precious Stones, [illegible] boxes Extract Quercitron.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 50@$9 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, [illegible] bbls.

COFFEE—Has been held with firmness, but has been very quiet, since our last. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more confident demand noted for both prompt and forward delivery; and prices have been generally quoted up ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb. on deliveries in November. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,619 bales for early delivery, of which 900 bales were to arrive, including 1,367 bales to shippers, 1,511 bales to spinners, and 141 bales to speculators; also, 5,000 bales for forward delivery, including, last evening, for November, 100 bales, at 15 13-16c.; 2,100 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15¾c.; December, 900 bales at 15⅝c., 300 bales at 15⅞c.; January, 800 bales at 15⅞c.; February, 400 bales at 16⅛c.; November, December and January, 100 bales each at 15¾c. And today, for November, 200 bales at 15⅞c., 400 bales at 16c., 1,200 bales at 15⅞c.; December, 300 bales at 15⅞c.; December, January and February, 100 bales each at 15⅞c.; January, 300 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15¾c.; March, 100 bales at 16¼c.; 200 bales, free on board at Savannah, at 15c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13½	13⅞	14
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞
Low Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞	17
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	24,986
Receipts last week	34,998
Receipts the preceding week	29,366
Receipts since Sept. 1	220,187
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1869	157,667
Receipts preceding year	[illegible]
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports since our last	7,852
Exports since Sept. 1	133,862
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	222,597
Estimated stock here	12,500

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	92,671	100,620	12,511	2,200
Mobile	12,838	41,236	11,381	....
Galveston	7,214	18,510	2,522	....
Florida	310	....	....	....
Savannah	27,922	73,736	22,812	1,608
Charleston	14,070	28,600	9,919	....
New-York	16,865	40,920	17,418	181
Bos. Phil. & Balt.	2,810	10,630	[illegible]	500
Total this week	124,440	326,603	82,713	5,816
Previously rep'd	574,549	....	262,798	21,360
Tot. since Sept. 1, '70	708,928	326,603	345,511	27,176
Same time last year	553,134	281,154	198,428	108,539

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	408,000	419,850	308,630
Afloat from India	121,000	81,000	133,000
Afloat from America, including shipments up to end November	160,000	100,000	80,000
Stock in London	24,000	76,330	127,710
Afloat for London	30,320	24,000	110,000
Stock in Havre	50,270	78,230	54,200
Afloat for Havre	3,730	22,748	26,624
Stock in Bremen	8,315	4,352	5,746
Afloat for Bremen	2,000	2,000	....
Stock in United States ports	326,603	281,034	195,237
Stock in the interior towns	55,510	60,419	42,340
Total	1,271,718	1,311,269	1,147,441
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1868	....	39,880	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	124,276
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners and at the mills	115,000	70,000	118,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9½d.@9⅜d.	11⅞d.	11¼
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	16⅞c.	25c.	25c.
Price of Gold	112⅜	127⅛	134⅛

Stock in the Interior Towns, Nov. 18.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	8,640	10,900
Columbus, Ga.	5,210	4,204
Macon, Ga.	5,406	12,227
Selma, Ala.	7,831	6,181
Montgomery, Ala.	7,109	11,100
Memphis, Tenn.	19,102	11,282
Nashville, Tenn.	1,794	1,122
Total	55,510	60,419

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.	1870-71. Rec'ts.	1870-71. Ex'ts.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,580	3,422	1,397	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,271	11,366	1,258	10,762	4,048
Sept. 18	13,673	2,081	26,300	1,239	17,048	3,046
Sept. 25	23,311	4,702	46,341	4,970	36,714	7,238
Oct. 2	34,709	5,674	54,620	9,613	51,105	7,657
Oct. 9	45,028	10,949	69,939	20,608	65,507	14,744
Oct. 16	52,582	10,647	67,555	24,615	73,094	29,464
Oct. 23	57,608	14,567	77,253	35,823	83,446	31,307
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	78,316	31,238	82,294	49,499
Nov. 6	74,250	36,169	83,539	39,939	107,127	72,396
Nov. 13	72,360	45,272	93,045	36,853	121,203	54,532
Nov. 20	72,645	48,238	90,036	35,305	124,440	88,029

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits much less animation for State and Western Flour. The offerings of extra State are light, and holders are confident, claiming very full prices, which circumstance operate against free purchases, particularly for export, though the demand is fair. Most other grades are in moderate supply and available at about yesterday's prices, but are not in much request for any purpose. The general market closes weak, and in favor of buyers, though there is no apparent pressure to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 10@$5 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 85@$6 25, mainly at $5 95@$6 15; good to choice do., $6 25@$6 75; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 85@$6 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 95@$6 25. ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 30@$5 20
Sour Flour	5 40@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 50
Extra State	5 85@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 95@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 30@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 15
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in less request at about former rates; sales, reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary, $6 35@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $3 95@$5 45 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Cornmeal rules quiet at $3 60@$4 60 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl., sales, 260 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand and steady, ranging from [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 00@$6 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 35@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 45
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 60@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	22 00@22 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly less active, and has been weak throughout, closing heavily at a material reduction in values, particularly of Spring Wheat, influenced mainly by the lower gold figures, and the more pacific tenor of the private telegrams from Europe, but in part by the increasing firmness in ocean freights. At the opening of 'Change, holders claimed the latest prices of yesterday, as given in the TIMES; but buyers showed very little disposition to operate, and they generally lowered their bids 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. With the yielding Gold premium, and the reviving stringency in Freights, the offerings were more liberal, and holders evinced more eagerness to realize, giving the advantage notably to purchasers. Toward the close there was an apparent pressure to place stock, and prices were further depressed, leaving the market flat and weak on the latest dealings, which were at the lowest figures of the day. New Crop No. 1 Spring receded from $1 42, the highest figures of the day, to $1 39@$1 40; and New Crop No. 2, from $1 40@$1 41, to $1 38, ₩ bushel. At the modified prices, a fairly active movement was reported, mainly for shipment. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been relatively in less liberal supply and less depressed in price, though in quite moderate request, the range of the limited dealings having been from $1 38@$1 47½, chiefly Amber, in store, at $1 42@$1 47½, the latter rate for a very choice load. There has been very little call for Old Spring, which has been lower and unsettled. White Wheat has met with a slow sale at a wide range of prices, the poorer qualities having been quite heavy, while the choicer samples were held with a fair show of confidence. The speculative inquiry for Wheat has subsided; and millers have been buying with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 176,500 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 42@$1 47, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Western at $1 38@$1 47½, chiefly Amber at $1 42@$1 47½; No. 1 Spring at $1 39@$1 42; No. 2 do., at $1 33@$1 41; new No. 2 and mixed at $1 32@$1 37; old No. 2 do., at $1 33@$1 35, chiefly at $1 33@$1 34; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 75; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 47½; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 35@$1 45; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in reduced stock and good demand at firmer prices, with most of the business in old mixed Western at 80c.@82c.; and new crop do., at 80c.@87½c. ₩ bushel, the latter rate for very choice, nearly pure yellow. At the close, the market showed less buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for old mixed Western, closing at 82c. for the good loads afloat; 80c.@87½c. for new mixed Western; 85c.@92c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 85c.@90c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet, within a range of from 92½c.@$1 03½ for ordinary to prime old and new Western, and $1 15@$1 21 for State, ₩ bushel; sales 2,400 bushels. Barley has been in limited demand at irregular rates, with sales reported of 11,800 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10; Canada East, $1; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 85c.@90c., ₩ bushel. Barley-malt has been quiet since our last, including Canada at $1 10@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in quite active demand, partly on speculative account, at firmer and buoyant prices. The business has been mainly in new crop Mixed Western at 60c. in store, and 61½c.@62c. to arrive and afloat, ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 147,000 bushels at 57c.@64c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 60c.@62c., in store and afloat for new Mixed Western; 57c. for old do., in store, and 61c.@63c. for new White do., ₩ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been 1,771 bbls. Flour and 21,889 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 678 bbls. Flour for Liverpool; 27,219 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 1,000 bbls. Flour and 25,000 bushels Wheat for Antwerp; 3 bbls. Flour and 6,900 bushels Wheat for Bremen. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 18, 1870:

Oats—C. R. Parsons, Medina; George J. Whitney, Buffalo.

Wheat—Manhattan, Oswego; Ida Miller, Oswego; Charles R. Upton, Buffalo; Fanny M. Bruce, Buffalo; Kearsarge, Buffalo; D. C. Potter, Buffalo; Virgil E. Bailey, Buffalo; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo; Col. Willett, Buffalo; Lina, Buffalo; Etta, Buffalo; Chessett, Buffalo; O. J. Gates, Buffalo; M. M. Reda, Buffalo; L. J. Bennett, Buffalo; Maggie Elliott, Buffalo; George Jackson, Buffalo; Julia, Buffalo; Jo, Buffalo.

Salt—Flora, Syracuse; J. J. Munger, Syracuse; Peter Carroll, Salina.

Lumber—Pathfinder, Buffalo; A. G. Elmer, Buffalo; Asa Covell, Buffalo; Horatio Seymour, Buffalo; George H. Sanford, Buffalo; Son and Noah, Buffalo; N. Havens, Corning; W. M. Bender, Lyon's Falls, Buffalo; D. Tracey, Buffalo; Florence, Buffalo; N. D. Bronson, Buffalo; C. C. Greenly, Oswego; Pilot, Oswego; Luther Covill, Oswego; V. Van Buren, Oswego.

Potatoes—H. W. Kassam, Rome; Helen, Palmyra; Dew Patterson, Palmyra.

Barley—Jacob Stroup, Oswego; Armina, Oswego; A. C. Alby, Oswego; Nettie, Oswego; Arthur H. Smith, Oswego; Simeve, Oswego; Saxon, Oswego; J. H. Kane, Oswego; Elon St. John, Oswego; Sam Miller, Oswego; Ham Harwick, Oswego; Dan Brown, Montezuma; C. F. Jewell, Montezuma; Monarch, Syracuse.

Apples—Wm. R. Conly, Palmyra; Urvilla, Palmyra; Lone Star, Palmyra; Josh. Clement, Palmyra; T. J. Myer, Palmyra; Three Brothers, Rochester; Port Byron, Rochester; Diadon, Rochester; T. J. Hulling, Albion.

Flour—Tom Van Buren, Fulton; D. C. Mink, Lockport; D. B. Austin, Oswego.

Corn—C. R. Davis, Buffalo; Andrew Senisky, Buffalo.

Stone—Acme, Buffalo.

Staves—Major Keller, Buffalo."

Grain in Store at Latest Dates.

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
New-York	2,629,500	204,900	2,005,070	116,800	401,700
Chicago	1,256,100	378,300	444,200	42,400	369,800
Buffalo	782,680	29,700	36,000	5,600	312,800
Milwaukee	880,000				
Toledo	312,900	33,300	65,500	2,700	2,300
Albany	25,500	63,400	221,000	34,300	138,000
Detroit	147,700	2,100	14,000		18,400
Oswego	558,700	138,000	63,000	5,600	433,000

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 80c.@$1 10, as the extremes, for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 34,837 Hides and 691 bales do.; sales, 65,500 Hides and 50 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 23½ lbs. 26c.; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs. 25c.; 18,300 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 26c.; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs. 25c.; 4,600 Dry California, to arrive, 21@24 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 11,600 Dry African, 10 lbs.; 500 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 500 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, selected; 2,500 Dry Mexican, 24@26 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., 27½c., currency, selected; 1,400 Dry Texas Kips, 13 lbs., 22c.@23c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Ox, to arrive, 60 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, part to arrive, 42 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 5,750 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, 60 lbs., 13c.@15c., currency, as they run; 1,600 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 30,000 Hides and 302 bales, (same time last year 74,650 Hides and 610 bales,) as follows: 16,500 Dry Buenos Ayres; 600 Dry Rio Grande; 3,600 Dry Central American; 1,600 Dry and Salted Mexican; 1,600 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 4,400 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow; 1,600 Wet-salted Texas; 115 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 111 bales Penang Buffalo; 76 bales Manila.

HOPS—Have been rather dull since our last, at from 10c.@19c. for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 5c.@7c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 560 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—There has been very little call for other than Prime Hemlock Sole, which has been in fair request and firm. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Rough, 32c.@35c.; Oak, Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak, Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak, Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 36c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 36c.@37c.; southern, Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy; sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c., and small lots of other kinds within our range. We quote New Crop Cuba Rico nominally at from 35c.@40c.; New Crop Cuba at 25c.@26c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@80c. ₩ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	22c.@26c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	20c.@26c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	35c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	35c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	35c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been very quiet on the basis of $1 80@$1 85 for Strained, ₩ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,722 bbls.; exports, 508 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in some request and steadier in price, on the basis of 46c. for merchantable, ₩ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 46½c.@47c. ₩ gallon; Crude nominal. Rosin, $1 80@$6 75 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in less request, and quoted rather weaker, at from 12c.@12½c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude has been very dull in the local market at 14c.@16½c., and at Philadelphia at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 4,150 bbls. At the Creek the reported dealings have been quite limited, on the basis of $3 25@$3 35 on the Upper, and $3 15@$3 20 on the Lower Road, early deliveries. Refined Oil has been quoted a shade cheaper, with a very moderate inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of only 1,000 bbls. Standard White for November, at 23⅛c. ₩ gallon; also, at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, deliverable Nov. 28, at 23½c.@24c.; and 4,000 bbls. do., remainder of November, at 23½c. ₩ gallon. The receipts of Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia were 4,290 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet, within a range of 27½c.@28c. as extremes, ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9c.@9½c., chiefly at 9c., in shipping order; 14½c.@15c., in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ₩ gallon. The export clearances from Philadelphia have been 52,202 gallons for Liverpool.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet at about previous prices for early delivery. The available supply is light. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 300 bbls. at $22 25@$24 for old Western Mess; $22 25@$22 50 for New Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; and $26 50 for Clear, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the offerings have been more liberal, and prices have been quoted lower with a moderate call noted; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, sellers' options, at $23 for old, for November; $20 for new, for December, and, in part, $19 50 for new, for January. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at drooping prices. We quote the range as from 9½c.@11¾c., as the extremes. Cut-meats have been inactive at irregular prices; sales of small lots have been reported at 16c.@18c. for Pickled hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been very quiet at 13c.@18½c. for Long Clear, ₩ lb.; sales 60 boxes. Lard has been depressed and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 275 tcs. and bbls. at 13½c.@15c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered; 13¼c.@14½c. for new Western Steam, 13½c.@14c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December, at 13c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in fair jobbing demand at previous figures; sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 75 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in more demand at $23@$26 for Prime Mess, $23@$31 50 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales, 350 tcs. Beef Hams continue in fair demand at $25@$31, ₩ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Butter continues rather quiet at drooping rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 3,344 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at former rates. We quote at from 6c.@15½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 3,561 boxes.

SKINS—Deer has been scarce and in demand at steady rates. Sales, 12,000 lbs. Para, 2,000 lbs. Central American and 2,000 lbs. Curacoa. Receipts, 57 bales from Aspinwall and 13 do. from Para. We quote: Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 33c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₩ lb. Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency. Goat have been in lively request at uniform prices; sales, 30,000 Mocha Goat and Kid, 20 bales Mexican, 19 do. Rio Hache, 20 do. Texas and to arrive, 20 do. East India, on private terms. Receipts, 121 bales Aspinwall, 257 do. East India and 118 do. Buenos Ayres, most of the latter sold to arrive. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57c.@58c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 37½c.; Payta, 35c.; Curacoa, 35c.@37½c.; Cape, 40c.@45c., currency, ₩ lb.; Madras, each, 45c.@75c.; Patna, each, 50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been very dull since our last, with sales reported of only small lots on the basis of previous quotations. The stock this morning was 83,450 hhds., 68,285 boxes and 84,144 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades, at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@11½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¼c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb. Refined have been in limited demand at from 11½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate request at former prices. Sales since our last, 40,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9½c., chiefly at 9⅜c.; small lots of Stearine at 12c.@14c., and Grease at 8c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at former figures; sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls., in lots, at 86½c.@87c., for iron-bound pkgs., ₩ gallon. Receipts, 515 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been much less activity in the general market. The diminished supply of room available and the increasing firmness in rates have operated against a free business. Flour and wheat room has been in most request, with a moderate call noted for cotton room, and some inquiry for Petroleum vessels. For Liverpool there were taken 160 bales Cotton at ½d.@9-16d., by sail, and ½d.@9-16d., by steam, ₩ lb.; 22,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, pars at 8d. ₩ bushel. For London, 31,000 bushels Wheat at 8d., in bulk, and 8½d.@9½d., in bags, showing a stronger market. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8¾d. ₩ bushel. For a Continental port, a British bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, John Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE HUNCHBACK. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Partlige, Polk, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reese, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE RAPPAREE. Leading characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sth-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sth-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gassina.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
CHARLOTTE CORDAY. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
FAUST, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, between 26th and 28th sts.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., open as late as No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A London dispatch says, according to the treaty of 1856 an overt act is necessary before the treaty can be regarded as broken. Prussia, it is said, in case of a revision of the treaty, will consent to no restriction on the free action of the Czar. The substance of the reply of the Russian Government to Lord GRANVILLE, is received by cable. It adopts a conciliatory tone, but remains firm in the position originally adopted. She denies that the movements of the Principalities in contravention to the treaty of Paris inured to her advantage; declares that a Congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European Powers; disdains any hostile intentions or desire to disregard any of the provisions of the treaty of Paris but those which are generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her; and repeats her intention to act upon the previous notification in regard to the Black Sea. The feeling in England, on Saturday, was more peaceful than on Friday. Queen VICTORIA, through the Prince of Wales, it is said, has expressed to the Cabinet her disapproval of Earl GRANVILLE's reply to Russia; and JOHN STUART MILL and Mr. FROUDE have written letters to the *Times* in behalf of peace. The feeling in Vienna, expressed through the journals, is Anti-Russian; but from Florence it is reported that the Italian Government will on no account join in the diplomatic move against Russia. Prussia, it is announced, will consent to a Congress of the Great Powers, only on condition that her relations with France shall not be discussed thereat.

THE WAR.

From Tours it is stated that the Duke of MECKLENBURG and Gen. VON DER TANN are falling back, while the French are advancing, and threaten to outflank both. The same dispatch says it is thought Gen. MANTAUFFEL will march to the Loire. Prussian scouts had reached Montargis on the 17th. The French loss at Chateaudun was 500, including prisoners. According to a Rouen dispatch, a German attack on Evreux, about forty miles south of Rouen, was repulsed. There has been a good deal of activity in the operations in the North, but no decisive engagement has been fought. The bombardment of Montmédy is now confined to the fortress by the Prussians. On Wednesday last a sortie was made from the besieged place by two companies of the Garde Mobile, and every one was either killed or taken prisoners. According to a London telegram Mr. GLADSTONE's "imprudence in writing to the London *Times* on the situation, over the signature of 'Scrutator,'" is much commented on. A communication in reply has been written by MAX MULLER. BISMARCK is said to be "extremely vindictive" toward Mr. GLADSTONE for his comments on the Prussian policy. It is reported in London from Tours that England has renewed her proposal for an armistice, based on a pecuniary war compensation, the rasing of the frontier fortresses, and the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, the Great Powers guaranteeing the fulfillment of these conditions by any future French Government. It is further understood that the Provisional Government opposes this.....Rumors are again current in London of an early concentrated attack of the French upon the Prussians before Paris. Today or to-morrow is the time now set for this grand movement. According to a Paris balloon letter 40,000 half-starved Parisians are to be soon driven from the city, by order of Gen. TROCHU, as food can no longer be provided for them.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A committee, appointed by the Spanish Cortes, has set out for Florence to tender the Crown of Spain to the Duke of AOSTA. The Cortes have adjourned to await the return of the committee.....Mr. WHEELER, the South African diamond hunter, has arrived in London with a stone weighing eighty-eight carats, and valued at $30,000.....The address to the Crown was adopted in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday by a vote of 92 to 61.

GENERAL.

Vice-President COLFAX and family have returned to their residence in Washington. They contemplate making a visit to New-York during the present week.

The reports that a dispatch has been sent to our Legation in London relating to the *Alabama* claims, and that a secret understanding exists between this country and Russia, are both officially denied.

The United States Engineers who have examined the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge have prepared an adverse report.

The Committee who have visited the Louisville Canal are of opinion it will be ready for opening by Dec. 15, and will admit of the passage of boats eighty feet wide.

Gen. CHIPMAN will not be a candidate for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives during the coming session of Congress. He prefers private life.

DAVID DYER'S woolen-mill at Malden, Mass., was burned on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Some of the women of Missouri are investigating Gov. BROWN'S views on the female suffrage question, with a view to securing favorable mention in his first message.

There were four inches of snow in Western Pennsylvania on Saturday.

The Helena, Big Horn and Cheyenne Railroad and Telegraph Company have been organized at Helena, Montana, and will commence operations at once. Gov. B. F. POTTS is the President.

The Congressional election in the Fifth District of Maryland is to be contested. Mr. GARY, the defeated Republican candidate, is the contestant.

During the late hurricane in the West Indies, several vessels were wrecked on the Salt Bank, Bahamas, of which the crews and cargoes were totally lost, no one surviving to tell the tale of disaster.

A fire occurred in FELGNER'S tobacco factory on South Charles-street, Baltimore, yesterday. The entire loss to that and adjoining buildings was upward of $70,000, and one man was killed and two injured.

The population of Kansas is 354,878; the value of farm and farm property $93,000,000, that of live stock $25,000,000. Last year 34,000,000 bushels of grain were raised in the State.

BARRETT SCALES, a colored Baptist preacher, was murdered near Topeka, Kan., on Thursday last. His wife and a colored man, named WARD, were arrested on suspicion.

Señor ROSSINI, the Spanish Minister, is to be married, at St. Stephen's Church, in this City, on the evening of the 29th inst., to Miss FERRY.

JOSEPH GALLEO and NELSON P. STANDSTEDT have been indicted for murder, at Boston, the former for killing LOUIS GALLEDER, the latter for killing his own wife.

No change in the New-York Collectorship is in contemplation at Washington.

Hoffman as President.

Some time ago the *World* published a letter from a Democrat in Illinois, pointing out that the party in the West could not possibly go on much longer under the load of infamy which the Government of New-York imposed upon it. The writer warned Democrats here that the feeling in the West was becoming more adverse to them every day, and that if Tammany persisted in its unscrupulous courses, the result would be the continued exclusion of the party from power. At that period the *World* attached great importance to these views, and positively assured its own friends and the public that, unless the clique which now represents Tammany could be overthrown, there would be an end of the Democratic Party. Since then it has been to a Revival meeting and undergone conversion through the ministrations of TWEED & Co.; but it cannot so easily change the *facts*. Its testimony last Spring was either true or false; if true, it is deceiving us now; if false, it does not deserve to be believed for deceiving us before. Western Democrats by this time begin to understand the aberrations of the *World*, and are only confirmed in their belief that the advocates of Tammany are as corrupt as TWEED and SWEENY themselves.

But this gang undoubtedly intend to carry the next Presidential election if they can, and already they are arranging their plans for the operation. If they can only get possession of the General Government, with their willing tool, HOFFMAN, at their head, there is no result of Republican rule during the last few years which they will not try to reverse. Some people say that President GRANT has committed many mistakes. Suppose that he has. What are his mistakes, after all said and done, in comparison with the disasters which would be inseparable from Democratic rule? We have, at least, had a well-defined policy in relation to the suppression of rebellion, the equal rights of all citizens, the payment of the debt, and all the great questions upon which our safety as a people, and our national honor, largely depend. Now, President GRANT is not likely to attempt to undo any of the work accomplished by the war. We shall not only have no security of that kind if Mr. HOFFMAN is placed in the Presidential Chair, but we shall have the strongest reason for believing that he will do his best to unsettle the whole country, and to throw us back where we stood in the Spring of 1865—not to say the Spring of 1861. Those who talk of corruption under a Republican rule, had better look into the facts connected with the Democratic Government of this City and State, and remember that it is to be the model of our National Administration if HOFFMAN is elected President in 1872. The very men who have made HOFFMAN Governor are scheming to make him President, and for the very same purposes—namely, to gain facilities for amassing fortunes and practicing corruption on a scale never before seen in the world. Tammany will never be other than what we see it now, until the organization is controlled by very different men from TWEED and SWEENY. We might just as well have JAMES FISK, Jr., elected President as Mr. HOFFMAN. Both are perfect types of the New-York Democracy of today. Either would suit the purposes of TWEED and SWEENY. To be sure Mr. FISK is a coarse and illiterate man, but so is TWEED. He has gained money by very shameful methods, but so, according to the *World*, has SWEENY. In the words of the homely saying, this is a case in which the "pot cannot call the kettle black." The higher class of Democrats in New-York are totally without power or influence—they are trodden down or pushed aside, while the rascals go blustering along in the middle of the street, with music playing and banners flying. We wish we could get Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN to tell us frankly whether this is the truth or not.

Republicans who go about knocking their heads together on subjects in which they take a sincere, but we must be allowed to say an exaggerated, interest, had better ask themselves plainly at once whether they think it would be better for the country at large to have HOFFMAN in the White House than Gen. GRANT. A few Free Traders seem to have made up their minds that unlimited corruption, and an unbridled saturnalia of the Tweedites, would be quite acceptable if they could only get their pet theories adopted as part of the national policy. They would pull down the entire house because one of the rooms is closed to them. If they had their own way, they would soon see cause to repent of their zeal. It is much easier to allow a Tammany rule to grow up than to break it down again. Even a Free Trader would find that he had paid too dear for his whistle if the price of it was wholesale surrender to the scum of the Democratic Party. This is not a question, be it ever remembered, of reputable Democrats coming into office. Men like Mr. TILDEN, and many others who could be named, have no chance of directing the counsels of their party at present. The Tweedites have obtained the upper hand of them as completely as they have of the Republicans. The honest Democrats have been pushed from every office—even from the Central Park Commission, which is now only a department of the "Ring." In the West there is a strong feeling against the Tweed gang, but the ring-leaders have resolved to spend any amount of money to break this opposition down. They can easily raise the funds from the taxpayers between this time and 1872. We can, therefore, have no dependence on reform within the Democratic Party. There consequently seems to be no excuse whatever for any Republican who tries to disable his own party at a time like this. The President will doubtless endeavor to strengthen us here in New-York, where we very much need strengthening, and after that we must rely upon the good common sense of the bulk of the people, who can discriminate between the venal errors of an honest man and the infamous misdeeds of organized banditti—which is the only title the Democrats who rule New-York can claim as their own.

The Cry for Reorganization.

The cry for the reorganization of the Republican Party, or, as an alternative, the organization of a new party, is too feeble to be heard except during a time of extreme political quiet. The dullness of the interval between the November elections and the assembling of Congress renders the faintest threat of agitation audible. In other circumstances, the demand now urged here and there in the West would attract no attention whatever.

The Chicago cry is too weak and too hollow to awaken an echo. Revenue reform and civil service reform are both well in their way; but when an attempt is made to convert them into the starting points of a new party movement, we know that they are but pretexts employed to conceal a general hostility to the policy and leaders of the Republican organization. Important as these questions are in their place, they are so entirely destitute of the primary conditions of popular strength that no man of common political sagacity can be supposed to consider them the foundation of a distinct party movement. If he desires to use them as against the Republican Party, it is with some unavowed ulterior purpose, from which only the Democracy can derive profit.

New parties, indeed, are not manufactured to order. There is not much difficulty in getting up minor movements. The formation of a clique is the work of a day. But a new national party requires time for its development, and is the product of visible and wide-spread dissatisfaction with one or more of existing organizations. The few candidates who have contested regular nominations, with free trade as their main reliance, were defeated. The Republican Party not only proved its strength, but exacted from the opposition the homage implied in the indorsement of Republican measures and opinions. A party which thus demonstrates the continued allegiance of its members is not likely to yield much comfort to the reorganizers.

The absence of any desire among Republicans for changes affecting the unity of their organization, is not more conspicuous than the absence of men of mark from the councils of the disaffected. Not a single constituency has pronounced in favor of the movement which Republicans are asked to join. Not a single Republican leader of note has espoused an agitation which can prosper only at the expense of his party. Senator TRUMBULL has been named, but without a particle of authority. His recent campaign speeches have shown that he is not friendly to the retention of customs' duties framed to enrich special interests, and that he is an advocate of a revision of taxation in the interest of the revenue,—but he is as ardent a Republican as ever. He relies upon the Republican Party to accomplish all needed reforms, and will work through agencies that afford no succor to the Democracy. Senator SCHURZ is in the same position. A zealous revenue reformer, he is nevertheless a steadfast Republican. And so it is with all others who have been mentioned. We have yet to witness the first indication of genuine dissatisfaction within the party, and the first prominent member of it who openly countenances the third-party cry.

In truth, except as an auxiliary to the Democracy, the purpose of those who have raised the cry is incomprehensible. We can understand it as an excuse for a man who wants to pass from one party to the other, and is on the look-out for a pretense; but we must be permitted to doubt either his sagacity or his sincerity as a revenue reformer. There is ground for hoping that a revision of the revenue system may be secured in the next Congress, but the realization of the hope is contingent upon the repression of a movement which places revenue reform in antagonism to the Republican organization. Compel members of Congress to choose between this measure and allegiance to their party, and they will not hesitate as to their course. They will not renounce a fellowship resting upon a broad national policy, and justified by a brilliant record, nor contribute even indirectly to the strength of the Democracy. They know that if the reform is ever to be effected, it must be through the Republican Party, and they will be content to work within the organization to that end. Their influence will, in the first instance, be visible in the restraint imposed upon the champions of an oppressive tariff, who must share with the malcontents the odium and responsibility attaching to a movement which invests revenue reform with undue importance. The monopolists being checked, the friends of an amended tariff will have free scope, and by united action as Republicans the weight of their party will in due season be exerted in behalf of reform. These legitimate methods of bringing it about, the apologists of the new movement rudely discard. They are willing to become tributary to the Democratic Party with all its abominations, though the effect would be to postpone fiscal reform indefinitely.

Judge Woodruff's Decision in the "Quinn" Case.

The *World* has received a letter from a correspondent, which it makes the text for an attack upon Judge WOODRUFF for his action in the case of QUINN, the repeater. The letter is as follows:

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: In the United States Court, Brooklyn, Judge NELSON, of United States Supreme Court, presiding, in February, 1868, the revenue case of Government against DEVLIN, TAPPIN and LEVAN was called for trial. After a demurrer, argued by their counsel—WILLIAM M. EVARTS and the late JAMES T. BRADY—had been overruled, Mr. TRACY, District-Attorney, moved for immediate sentence, quoting two obscure cases as precedents. Judge NELSON replied: "*As well, Sir, might you ask me to sentence their counsel who advised them to demur. Admitting guilt, for argument's sake, on a demurrer to a technicality; and, Sir, I am not a technical Judge. No man shall be condemned before me without a chance for his evidence in defense to be heard.*"

In July, 1870, a *nol. pros.* was entered in the case, Mr. TRACY admitting in Court his inability to furnish evidence for conviction. What redress would the defendants have had if they had been sentenced for presuming to demur, and had been imprisoned? D.

The letter misstates the facts. The occurrence to which it refers took place in May, 1867, and no such language was used by Judge NELSON.

We republish from our paper of May 31, 1867, our report of what took place on the decision of the demurrer in that case:

"On the rendering of this decision the District-Attorney moved the Court that judgment be entered in favor of the United States against the defendants on the demurrer, and that the Court proceed to sentence them on the first and second counts of the indictment, which were based on the forty-third section of the act of 1866, the offense under which was only a misdemeanor, for where a defendant demurs to an indictment for a misdemeanor, or if it is decided against him, he is not allowed to plead over, but judgment absolute is rendered against him.

Mr. EVARTS said if that was the law, it was the defendants' counsel who ought to go to prison rather than the defendants.

The District-Attorney said that such certainly was the law settled by the Court of Errors in this State in the case of The People vs. TAYLOR, in 3 Denio, and by the Courts of Connecticut in a case which he cited from the Connecticut reports.

Judge NELSON said that he would not hold the defendants to any technical rule in the matter. The questions might just as well have been raised by a motion to quash as by a demurrer, and he thought on the whole the defendants better be allowed to plead."

The difference between this case and QUINN'S case is plain. In DEVLIN'S case the defendant's counsel were obviously taken by surprise at the position into which their clients had been brought. No such surprise existed in the Quinn case. Mr. STOUGHTON, one of QUINN'S counsel, was associated with the District-Attorney as counsel for the Government for the trial of the Devlin case, and it cannot be supposed that he failed to acquaint himself with the previous history of the case. The rule that judgment followed the overruling of a demurrer in such cases, therefore, should have been perfectly familiar to him. And, moreover, before the demurrer was interposed, QUINN'S counsel were distinctly and openly notified by the District-Attorney of the existence of the rule, and that he should move the Court to apply it in case a demurrer was interposed and overruled. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that, if any such notice had been given in the Devlin case, Judge NELSON would have made the same ruling as Judge WOODRUFF did in QUINN'S case.

The *World's* talk about Judge WOODRUFF'S "depriving a prisoner of that precious birthright, a jury trial," is sheer nonsense. A jury trial is for the purpose of settling questions of fact. But here there was no issue of facts raised. The conviction which established the fact that QUINN had no right to register himself as a voter, was set out in the indictment against him, as was the fact that he had registered himself as a voter three times. Not only had he admitted by his demurrer that these were the facts, but when the District-Attorney, in moving for the judgment against him, stated that he had the record of that conviction in his possession, there was not an intimation from any one of QUINN'S counsel that a doubt existed about his having been so convicted, or having so registered himself. If there had been any statement by counsel that a question of fact was raised in the case, the probabilities are that the result would have been different. If there was any such question in the case, it is the fault of the counsel and not of the Court that it was not presented.

In the absence of such an issue, a jury trial would have been a mere sham—and the Judge was no more called upon to have QUINN'S case presented to a jury in the aspect in which it then stood, than to have sent MCLAUGHLIN'S case to a jury after he had pleaded guilty.

As to the further proceedings in DEVLIN'S case, the correspondent omits an important part of them. After the defendants had pleaded, in pursuance of the leave given them, the case was called for trial in January, 1868, when two witnesses for the Government, MCAMBLE and OSBORNE, one or both of whom had been in attendance in the Court-room that morning, were found to have disappeared. All the efforts of the Government to discover them were unavailing, and it is understood that they fled the country, having been well paid for so doing by the defendants in the case. The *nolle prosequi* which was afterward entered was not in consequence of any innocence of the defendants, but because, by the delay which they obtained, they were enabled to get rid of evidence against them.

If the technical rule had been followed justice would have been obtained in that case, as it was in QUINN'S case.

The *World*, however, like all those concerned in election frauds, is in the position of the man who, being brought up before the Court, was told that he "should have justice," and complained that that was just what he was afraid of, and would not have at any price.

Education for All.

The enormous power and well-directed energy developed by the Prussian people during the present war have called attention anew to what is known to be the secret and source of their strength—thorough popular education. The Prussians are undoubtedly the best educated people in Europe. And they are so, as is well known, because with them ignorance is looked upon as the greatest enemy of the State, and education is compulsory. Every child is forced by law to attend school. At the foundation of the Prussian Kingdom, there is not, as there was at the basis of the French Empire, a vast, ignorant, *proletaire* class. The common citizen and private soldier is a man of school education, however limited. The State really rests on a basis of intelligence. What an immense benefit this has been to Germany in the recent struggle, the issue has shown. It will be a still greater benefit when political troubles begin to shake the Kingdom of the HOHENZOLLERNS. Even England has not such a safeguard against revolution of a socialistic kind as the Prussian Monarchy will have. Another European State, the Republic of Switzerland, has, in some of its cantons, tried the same grand experiment of compulsory education, and the world knows with what eminent success. Great Britain is already approaching it, and one of the leading principles of the Liberal Party will evidently be, "Education for all, by law if necessary." Under an extended popular suffrage, this compulsion will be much easier than it would have been under the government by class—for a democracy, when in earnest, is always the strongest and most despotic of all forms of administration. France will undoubtedly hold forth this as one of the reforms which this terrible war has taught her as necessary, and the "Prussian system" is already spoken of by reformers in Italy as among the improvements which must be adopted there.

As Mr. MUNDELLA remarked the other evening to our working men, the want of compulsion is the only defect of our American educational system. In Puritan New-England, where a man who did not educate his children was once looked upon as a social outlaw, compulsion was not originally needed. But times have changed. Great numbers of ignorant strangers have settled in the manufacturing towns and villages, and in their greed for money, they put their children to work in very tender years, and crowds of youth are growing up in New-England almost utterly destitute of school education.

Large cities like New-York and Brooklyn are cursed with an immense ignorant population who prey upon property and person, and are merely unschooled children grown up. Thousands of youth in this City never enter a school door. Others attend a short time, and then are placed in factories, or are forced to follow street occupations, or rove about the docks and markets, becoming thieves and vagrants. The foundation of New-York rests on a vast "dangerous class," which is very threatening to the future good order and prosperity of the City. It is doubtful even if republican government itself can ever endure here, or be anything but a sham, while the basis is of such corrupt and unsafe material. All honor to the earnest efforts of many of our citizens to breast these evils through such agencies as the "Industrial Schools," "Lodging-houses" and "Free Reading-rooms," designed to instruct and elevate this lowest class. But we need broader measures, originating from the State itself. There should be an act of Legislature compelling every child under, say, twelve years of age, to attend some school each day at least three hours, whether the school be public, or ecclesiastical, or charitable. Such a law would stop the growth of an ignorant and dangerous class, already beginning in our villages. It would, if enforced, go far to redeem New-York from the tide of ignorance and juvenile crime which is pouring through it. Our present Truant law is of little avail. What we should try to influence is not the truant class, but the vagrant class.

Whether we can ever expect our present City Judiciary in the lower Courts, or the City officials, to aid in executing such a law, is a question we are not able to answer. They thrive too much on ignorance, and an unschooled constituency is sure never to inquire too closely into the connection between rents and jobs. Still the effort would be worth making by those who are in earnest to reform City affairs, and many of the more intelligent Democrats will support it.

A very simple method could be devised for its execution in this City, which would not have the appearance of hardship, and therefore would be more likely to be accepted by both Police and Judges. It is the adoption of regulations by the Common Council similar to the so-called "Boston Ordinances." By those every child beneath a certain tender age—say thirteen—if found on the street engaged in peddling, or boot-blacking, or any street business, must, at the demand of the Police, produce a license, and this license is only given on the child's bringing a certificate from some teacher that he has been attending school for the past three months at least three hours a day. This license must be renewed at every short period. If the child has no license or no occupation, he is brought before the Court and is sent for a short period to some reformatory; here it might be to the Catholic Protectory, or to Hart's Island, or the Juvenile Asylum. Such an order of the Common Council, or such an act of the Legislature, not being too severe, would be likely to be executed by the Police and carried out by the Police Judges. Whatever be the form of the act, we hope form law either from the State Government or the Central Government, enforcing education in every State and Territory of the Union. It is as much needed at the South as the North. It would be an unmingled blessing everywhere.

The Story of Pillone, a Brigand, and Black Miles, a Thief.

An interesting incident occurred the other day in the Court of General Sessions. Judge BEDFORD sentenced for a long term in the State Prison, WILLIAM BROOKS, a celebrated pickpocket. The distinguished "operator" returns to quarters with which he is already familiar, although for a long period he has managed to keep out of them. It appears that when arraigned before Justice DOWLING, last Friday, that Magistrate, who is gifted with a memory very fatal to thieves, instantly recognized him, although eight years had passed since they were last face to face. During these years, BROOKS has not been idle. The Magistrate who condemned him bore witness to his industry in the following pithy manner: "Since you last left State Prison, I daresay you have picked a thousand pockets. You have, however, picked one too many. Owing to your professional skill, you have thus far escaped justice. Today the law will lay its iron grasp upon you, and will hold you for the next five years within the walls of the State Prison."

We may see from this that our petty thieves are, sooner or later, pretty sure to get their deserts. Only the great once escape. The man who steals a pocket-book in an omnibus goes to the State Prison. The man who steals a million of the people's money by more circuitous processes rolls in his carriage, and puts his horses in "palatial stables." Sometimes, however, great thieves come to grief; and although not so many instances occur as could be wished, such examples are not without a certain kind of consolation. Two noted robbers have lately thus been checked in their career in Europe. One was the noted Italian brigand, PILLONE. This bold rascal was a sort of modern Masaroni. At first a stone-cutter, he afterward became a soldier, and then turned highwayman. For years he has been the terror of the country surrounding Vesuvius. His immense energy and acuteness gave him command of all the brigands in that neighborhood; and his remarkable skill almost always enabled him to evade the troops and the Police. He was frequently in Florence and in Rome, and at different times had detained as prisoners many people of high rank. It is said that FRANCIS II. once bestowed on him a decoration—for what service is not quite clear. He committed twelve homicides with his own hand, and was three times condemned to death. Strange to say, he was not only proverbially generous, but notoriously pious—for a long time having enjoyed the soubriquet of *Cavaliere San Antonio*, which is certainly more creditable than were the reputation and name of *Fra Diavolo*. He accumulated immense treasures, and was famous over all Italy.

But like other successful scoundrels, PILLONE was destined to come to a disastrous end. One PETRILLO, an artistic detective of the first water, was put on the brigand's track. This man, who is represented as a genius in his way, devoted his whole soul to PILLONE'S capture. He waylaid him at last just as the robber chieftain is ambushed in the well-known opera. The spot was near Naples, and a terrible fight took place between PILLONE and PETRILLO, aided by several followers. Although the detective was of herculean strength, he was no match for the brigand chief, who, in single combat, would have come off victorious. Numbers, however, prevailed, and PILLONE at last bit the dust. So great was the excitement caused by his death that thousands flocked from all quarters to see the body. It is a curious fact that on the person of this robber were found many proofs of his earnest piety. They consisted of prayers and verses, in PILLONE'S handwriting, addressed to the Deity and to the saints. There were likewise images of the Savior, the Virgin, and "Bambino," and a Host, whether consecrated or not, red with blood or wine, and carefully worn next his breast. The account before us declares that the Host was perforated in the middle by the dagger-thrust which proved the brigand's death-stroke.

The other eminent thief we refer to is WILLIAM SIMPSON, known as "Black Miles." His arrest, which has just taken place, is considered the most important made by the London Police for years past. Black Miles is a Yorkshireman, and has been a well-known "fence," or receiver of stolen goods, for thirty years. In 1864 he was connected with extensive robberies, including that of the Stamp Office at Huddersfield, but the crime could not be brought home to him. Both before and since, he rapidly gathered money, and is said now to possess a large fortune. He is reported to have been associated with "first-class" thieves all over the world, and to have been in the habit of advancing money to them to go to foreign countries to transact business. Through a long train of ingenious artifice, "Black Miles" has at last been caught by two adroit detectives, Messrs. RANGER and HAM. Among other documents, some have been found connecting the prisoner with robberies in distant countries, including the United States. His course of prosperous iniquity is now ended, and although life is gone, left to him, he will doubtless expiate by permanent imprisonment the long list of his crimes.

Perhaps the fate of these distinguished thieves may be a warning to their brethren elsewhere. PILLONE and "Black Miles" had things their own way for a long time. They reveled in all that wealth could buy, waxed fat on public plunder, enjoyed extended fame, and thought themselves, for years, beyond the reach of retributive justice. Yet, although enriched with gold and enlivened by pleasure for a while, the way of the transgressor, as PILLONE and "Black Miles" have found, is certain to be hard in the end. We commend this simple moral of a true tale to all who are growing rich on plunder.

The City Republicans.

The Tammany Republicans in this City, not content with the betrayal of the Republican Party, insist upon displaying Republican colors and parading as guardians of the party they helped to defeat. Thus, while the honest men in certain districts are busily engaged in purging their ranks of the hypocrites and knaves who are notoriously tools of TWEED & Co., in other districts the "wolves in sheep's clothing," having control of the machinery of the organization, are equally diligent in punishing all who are avowedly hostile to the Ring. Sharp lines are being drawn in every Assembly district, and the majority in each association are bent upon the expulsion of the minority. We can scarcely wonder, then, that the reporters, in chronicling the action of the various associations, sometimes confound foes with friends. In the Tenth and Twenty-first Districts, for example, the associations are in the hands of mere creatures of Tammany; yet in these instances, under the pretense of protecting Republican principles, the handful of good men who voted for WOODFORD and LEZWITH have been summarily expelled. Their crime was not so much the voting for these candidates, as their voting contrary to the plan laid down in the Tammany interest. In one of these associations, every so-called Republican who participated in the action expelling genuine Republicans, is the incumbent of an office under Tammany Hall.

We cannot too emphatically direct the attention of our rural friends to the fact that the Republican machine in this City, known as the "General Committee," is completely controlled by the subordinates of the Police, Fire, and Tax Commissions. That is to say, the Committee to whom the party looks for direction is managed by men who do the bidding of the corrupt section of the Democracy. Steps are now being taken, cautiously and prudently, but firmly and decidedly, by trustworthy members of the party, to effect its reorganization on a basis that shall exclude the hired agents of Tammany from all share in the Republican councils. The work is a delicate one, and cannot be performed without exciting considerable feeling. But it is essential to the integrity of the party, and to the strength of its position in future contests.

MINOR TOPICS.

All sorts of stories are coming to us through the cable in reference to the difficulty between Russia and England. One account says that the Prince of WALES has given the Cabinet to understand that the Queen, his mother, very strongly disapproves of Lord GRANVILLE'S dispatch. If the Prince had done anything of the kind, the Ministers would have been pretty certain to have sent him away with what is commonly called "a flea in his ear." The Queen would choose an intelligent medium through which to convey her opinions, if she wanted any medium at all. The story that BISMARCK is angry with Mr. GLADSTONE because he writes letters to the *Times* under the signature of "Scrutator" is another piece of gossip. Mr. GLADSTONE seems to have a scribbling fit upon him, but he has probably not yet adopted the signature which for years was used by a well-known writer.

Public opinion in England seems to be adverse to a war with Russia, so far as we can get at the truth. It seems, at present, very improbable that the people will once more plunge into a contest to keep the possessions of the Sultan intact. India is in no danger from Russia—she cannot be attacked from the sea while England has a fleet, and by land there are insuperable difficulties in the way of invasion. The nearest base for any movement on the part of Russia would be two thousand miles from Cabul, the country intervening being full of unsettled tribes, by no means too friendly to Russia. There is no motive for this war on the part of England, and nothing but madness in her rulers can lead her into it.

There may have been some indiscreet speculation in real estate transactions in this City during the last four years, but no observant man can doubt that the rise in value which has occurred bears a reasonable relation to the capacity of the island, and to the advance in prices which has taken place in almost all parts of the country. A very simple calculation will show that at its present ratio of growth the City will, in a comparatively brief period, extend over all accessible portions of the island. That period will be longer or shorter, according to the measures that may be taken to facilitate up-town travel. But the unoccupied area being relatively small, its prospective value is certain and great. It would be greater but for the taxation resulting from Tammany's misrule, and the excessive and fraudulent assessments which are its characteristics. The rapid extension of the trading district—the march of store-keepers, wholesale merchants, and bankers higher and higher—is another reason why values should not undergo any permanent decline.

We learn from the Albany *Times* that Hon. JAS. W. HUSTED, member elect from Westchester County, intends to renew his bill introduced into the Assembly last Winter, for the sale of Sing Sing Prison. Sing Sing is getting to be a suburb of New-York, and its inhabitants assert that real estate would improve, and the village would grow much faster than it does, were it not for the odium that attaches to the place as being the abode of convicts. Even the fact of its being the birth-place of Gov. HOFFMAN, fails to redeem it in the eyes of fashionable people, and it is said that the Governor himself is getting ashamed of his native town, and is afraid it will injure his chances for the Presidency. Sama

of the Governor's leading supporters are also very nervous and uncomfortable whenever Sing Sing is mentioned. Mr. Hoffman will doubtless favor the project for a sale of the prison; but in order to make the thing sure, we would advise the people of Sing Sing to give a few acres of land in the village to "Boss" Tweed and his "Ring" associates in this City. Husted's bill would then pass the Legislature without any difficulty.

The newspapers in Virginia are trying to explain away the dissatisfaction expressed by some Northern farmers, who recently removed into the State, and now complain that its agricultural resources do not equal their expectations. The Richmond *Whig* insists that the disappointment is the result of mismanagement—that Northern settlers commit the blunder of investing too large a proportion of their means in land, leaving too little in their pockets for its profitable cultivation. The answer is no doubt borne out by facts. The tendency of new settlers almost everywhere is to fall into the same mistake. When, however, the Richmond journalist proceeds to point out the necessity for a liberal expenditure upon bone dust, and other means of restoring an exhausted soil, he unwittingly reveals a drawback from which the whole South suffers in comparison with the West. Ultimately, no doubt, the advantages of the South will be appreciated; but meanwhile farmers with limited capital, or with limited skill, or with a not unnatural aversion to superfluous trouble, are very likely to prefer the virgin soil of the prairie States, whose productiveness is not less seductive than the ease with which it is tilled.

There seems to be no doubt that a true case of hydrophobia has occurred in this City. A little child, three years old, was playing with a setter dog in the middle of August last, when the animal bit him. Nothing was thought of the occurrence at the time, but last Tuesday the child was seized with hydrophobia, and died in great anguish. These cases are so rare that nine medical men out of ten have never seen one—nevertheless, it is a good rule to keep dogs out of the way of children, even when the disposition of the animal is well known to the owner. It is very lucky for children that hydrophobia does not always follow the bite of a dog.

The assertions that the success of Gratz Brown in Missouri implies the transfer of that State to the Democracy, is combated by the St. Louis *Democrat*, which adduces figures to prove that the Republicans have a clear majority of fourteen thousand over their opponents, including the newly enfranchised [illegible]. This majority is being continually augmented by additions to the population from other States, and by the naturalization of foreign immigrants, mostly of German birth. All that is essential to Republican ascendency, in a State so situated, is the unity of the party; and *that* will be easily restored if local leaders forget personal grievances, and if those in authority employ their opportunities to obliterate all traces of the dissensions produced by the recent contest. The object to be gained is worth an effort.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by Judge Cardozo to widen Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street, is said to be completed, and will be presented for confirmation today. This is only one of a dozen similar "jobs" concocted during the last few years for the benefit of our "Ring" politicians. The opposition to this particular fraud comes from three different sources; first from those who claim that they are too heavily assessed for the "job;" second from those who claim that the damages awarded them are too small, and that partiality was shown in the awards; and third, from those who claim that the proposed improvement is unnecessary and ought to be stopped before it goes any further. The last is the true ground of opposition, and as it includes both the others, the three classes will do well to unite their forces. The Commissioners are Chas. G. Cornell, James S. Hennessey and Joel Fithian. Mr. Murphy, Collector of the Port, was originally in the commission, but finding himself powerless as against the other two Commissioners, to prevent the improvement being made a "job," he withdrew, and Joel Fithian, a son-in-law of Controller Connolly, was appointed in his place. To keep everything in the family is the motto of the "Ring."

Will the Tammany Ring have the hardihood to "count out" H. M. Twombly, the Republican member elect from the Seventh Assembly District in this City? The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District declare that if Twombly is counted out on the flimsy pretext assigned by the Ring, Mr. "Sunset" Cox will have more substantial obstacles than a mere technicality to overcome before taking a seat in the Forty-second Congress. By all means let them keep their word.

Reopening of All Souls Church.

All Souls Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was reopened yesterday morning, having undergone extensive repairs since last Spring, which were made necessary by the decay which had made considerable ravages in the roof, and particularly in the dome of the church. This dome always was a prominent feature of this edifice, from the magnificence of its decorations, but it is now even more gorgeous than before. Last Spring the trustees of the church became fearful lest the dome should fall, and consulted the architect, who gave it as his opinion, after careful examination, that it was secure for the present, but that it might require extensive repairs after a time. The trustees, after consideration, determined to effect the necessary alterations at once, and accordingly surrendered the church to the mechanics in June, and the result of their labors of five months is shown in the very substantial character of the repairs made. The same may now be considered secure beyond any possibility of accident, and during the interval the church has been thoroughly renovated and repainted in a somewhat different style from that which was originally given it. The interior of the edifice now looks, in every respect, like a new church, while the unfinished appearance of the outside is not very creditable to so wealthy a congregation as this. The foundation for the tower on the north-west corner of the building still remains as the builders left it when the church itself was dedicated, and no attempt has been made to build upon it that portion of the structure which the architect originally intended should adorn the whole. It will be remembered that a difference existed among the congregation respecting the location of the church, one party deeming the present site unsuitable, and the other adhering to their determination to build here. This dissension resulted in the completion of the church without the tower, there not being funds enough to pay for both, and the members wisely considered that a church without a tower was better than no church at all. The differences which then existed have not been wholly healed, and consequently this unique edifice stands today shorn of its magnificent proportions. The services yesterday were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bellows, and the congregation was very large, both morning and evening. In the morning, a discourse was delivered on the subject of a higher conception of religious views by the people, in the course of which the pastor took occasion to refer incidentally to the corruption which exists in the political affairs of the State, as shown in the last election, but expressed a hope that the people would not despair of effecting a reformation in the Government. He took occasion to express the most hopeful views of the future of our country, which was peaceful and prosperous, while the countries of Europe were filled with dissensions and strife.

INSIDE PARIS.

Latest Pen Pictures Dispatched by Aerial Messengers.

The Question of Food and the Distribution of Supplies.

Story of the Pigeon Express—A Crusade Against Dogs.

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENTS OF TROCHU.

A fresh supply of letters from our Paris correspondent reaches us by way of London. The latest date is Oct. 30. We select from the correspondence received interesting passages.

Special Correspondence of the Times.

QUESTIONS OF PROVISIONS.

The question of provisions is still the important one of the day, and the problem of distribution has not yet been solved in a satisfactory manner. The poor are still (Oct. 21) forced to form queues before the municipal stalls, receiving their quota of fresh meat only after long hours of waiting. Either the municipality should open more stalls, or return to the first system of allowing the butchers to make the distribution. In every quarter stalls are opened for the sale of horse meat, but it has not yet come into general favor. The poor will not buy it through a feeling of jealousy of the rich as much as anything. "The rich want the beef, and they would put us off with horse" is the cry, and it is in vain that the papers publish stories of rich families which are reduced to the use of this meat. A stall has been opened just across the street, and so far as appearance goes, the meat is elegant, but, like thousands of others, I should have to be very hungry before eating it. I have had four days of life, when I was very glad to eat mule meat, but so long as there is bread and vegetables, I should pass the horse. It may be all imagination, but it is hard to swallow a piece of this meat without having the reproachful eyes of some faithful animal fastened upon your face. Despite the attempts to make it popular I do not think horse meat will ever be eaten except as a last resort. To overcome the repugnance of the poor it is proposed to open shops where the meat will be sold ready cooked. One cannot imagine a better looking table piece than a roast of horse, for in appearance the meat is far superior to beef. I have just returned from the Rue du Bac, when I went to see a rising *emeute* concerning this question of meat. One has to have, in addition to the card from the municipality, a ticket for three days. These are given out at the Mairie, and to obtain them queues must be formed at a very early hour. The abuses of this system begin to be apparent. A gentleman of my acquaintance was in the crowd this morning, in the Seventh Arrondissement, and received No. 489. Behind him was a man who knew the officials, and who gave a wink or word to his friends. He received No. 168. Before three hundred is attained the good meat is gone, and only poor scraps remain. It was thus ascertained that the officials keep two lists open, and that they give the first numbers to their friends. At the stall in the Rue du Bac the following scene occurred: The No. 230 was called by the guard, and for a moment no one responded. When it was again called a feeble voice, choked by the crowd, cried "here!" "No. 431," cried the guard immediately. The holder of the first ticket was a feeble girl of some fourteen years. Seeing the injustice a gentleman pushed the girl forward, but the guard repulsed her, despite her tears, and her assertion that she had been waiting there since early light. The girl went away, but soon returned with her brother, a Captain in the National Guard. He, too, was refused, and at once appealed to the crowd. "I went to the Mairie at 3 o'clock this morning," he said, "and I stood there, despite my service on the ramparts, all the day before, until ten minutes to 5 o'clock, to get my ticket. No. 230 was given me. My sister came here at 4 o'clock and stood in the queue from 4 to 12 o'clock—eight long hours—and she a feeble girl. I demand that her number be served." The guard again refused and made a motion with his bayonet; but the Captain seized the gun, and the women in a body fell upon the guards, struck them, drove them off and warned them not to come back. Yet when this act of justice was done the queue remained, and each pushed forward in regular order. The officer continued: "My sick mother and my sister, weak as you perceive, have had no meat for eight days. The man who keeps this municipal shop carried home a whole leg of mutton last night, and there is another hidden under the bed in this back room. I should have made no complaint had my sister been well treated; now I warn you, citizens, to watch over these men." The crowd drew the leg of mutton from under the bed, and threw it upon the counter to be distributed. The Captain came to where I was standing. "I would have called them robbers and thieves," he said calmly, "but I know how slight a word it takes to inflame a crowd. You see how quietly they listen to words of moderation and justice, even when speaking of a great outrage upon themselves." He was right. His own calmness in redressing his wrongs impressed the crowd, and there was no attempt at violence except upon the dishonest and unfeeling guards. This scene shows one of the great abuses of the day and of this municipal system of distribution. In the Eleventh Arrondissement, I am told, the lower members are only given to men of avowed Republican sentiment, and I am perfectly aware that some of my Legitimist or Orleanist friends have not been able to obtain fresh meat for ten days. One family was put off with the fat of entrails, rejected by over three hundred members. One of the follies of this system clearly pointed out has not yet been corrected. Twenty beeves and a certain number of sheep are delivered daily to the agents of each arrondissement. It thus happens that the arrondissement having 150,000 inhabitants gets no more meat than the one with 60,000. Blanqui pointed out this injustice more than a week ago.

REDUCTION OF RATIONS.

Today (Oct. 26) the ration of fresh meat has been considerably reduced, each person receiving only about half a pound for two days. This is the ration of beef, mutton or pork only, for horse meat and asses can still be bought at will. Donkey steaks now command a very high price, and the best parts of the horse are so dear that the authorities will soon have to ration the poor with that meat. It is evident that the consumption of horse has greatly increased within a week, and one sees long trains before the stalls where horse is sold, as one formerly saw them before the other shops. This is doubtless due to the difficulty of obtaining other meat, but there is a great deal in habitude or custom. One must confess that the repugnance to horse-flesh is an idea merely, and this repugnance once conquered, one can eat horse with a relish. The donkeys seemed to serve as a stepping-stone to this end, for donkey-meat went off rapidly, and when there was none, those who had eaten it took to horse without difficulty. To-day the butchery opposite my windows has disposed of five horses and two donkeys—the heads and lungs alone remaining unsold to-night. The general use of horse-flesh will considerably prolong the siege. I was told that, at the ordinary ration, there remains beef and mutton for eight days only; but as the ration has been reduced one-half, and as one-half of the population is content to eat horse, this will give us meat for twenty-four more days.

HOPES.

That is, I believe, a few days over the time demanded by Gen. Trochu. He hopes to be ready for an attack—that is, he hopes to have some kind of assistance from without—in about twelve or fifteen days. That he is confident of success is seen by a remark which he made this morning, to an American going out of the city. "It is not worth the trouble you take," remarked the General, "for before another month everybody can leave who wishes." And why should he not succeed? The Germans have, say three hundred thousand men, at the highest figure, before Paris. One hundred thousand must be detached to meet the enemy without, (if, indeed, the official statements are true concerning that army,) and Gen. Trochu has 250,000 able-bodied men under his command, without counting the National Guards, who can do rampart duty. At all events, the trial must be made, and no one can predict the result. At one moment I feel a ray of hope; at another, I despair of a victory over that strong, steady, victorious army without. The very sight of old von Moltke's photograph, or a glance at the firm eye and compressed lips of that aged King, makes one dread the day when the final conflict must come. One looks in vain for hope in the face of Trochu, in the sullen countenance of Rochefort, or in the weak and smirking self-complacence of Jules Favre. Gambetta has a brow which one can look upon, and an eye of fire, while the calm dignity of Keratry's face commands respect; but I hope it will not be offensive to the French if I say that a finer group of heads than those given in the portraits of the German chiefs were never placed in Paris windows.

VEGETABLES NEEDED.

Thus far there has been no lack in necessary vegetables, although the price has been raised a little. Potatoes are still abundant, and today the very finest of cauliflowers have been offered for sale on the streets. A bunch of chicory, large enough for a comfortable salad, is still sold for five or six sous. It seems that in the strip of land covered by the fire of the forts there yet remains a large quantity of vegetables ungathered. Last week the Government sent out a few hundred boys, guarded by the soldiers, to dig potatoes, and forty cart loads were brought in. Now the Minister of the Interior issues a decree organizing a body of citizens for the purpose of gathering the vegetables in the environs of Paris. Each man thus engaged will receive one franc per diem, or seventy-five centimes, with the privilege of a certain amount of vegetables. The military is ordered to protect the men engaged in this work. This is a timely order, and it will doubtless give us a supply of fresh vegetables for many days to come.

BY PIGEON EXPRESS.

Communication with the Government at Tours has now been established with tolerable regularity, thanks to a few men who, for some years past, have had a fancy for carrier-pigeons. These birds have been bred with great care, and only a few have been tried in bringing in news of the Chantilly races. But their instincts are almost unerring. Contrary to the general supposition, the best birds are not the parents—those which have raised—but the young birds of from eight to ten months. The prize-birds—that is, those which took first prizes at the Exhibition here—are valued at 400 or 500 francs, or from $80 to $100. A gentleman who had near a hundred of these valuable pigeons was lately sent out to Tours in a balloon, carrying thirty of his pets. They are loosed with dispatches from time to time; they fly direct to the cote, and are carried back in a balloon. The dispatches brought by pigeons are now photographed, being reduced in size so that a dispatch of the length of this paragraph can be put upon a piece of fine paper, no larger than a twenty-five cent piece in silver. With large magnifying-glasses the writing can be easily read. The paper is very carefully bound around a single feather upon the body, and care must be taken to fasten it so that the tension will not incommode the bird, or he may pause to pluck out the feather. Several birds arrived without dispatches, and, as it was clearly due to the want of experience in fastening the paper, the owner of the pigeons was sent out to Tours.

CRUSADE AGAINST DOGS.

In each quarter of Paris there are a set of men known as Municipal Inspectors, who go about the city wearing a broad red scarf or sash, sometimes about the waist, sometimes over the shoulder, whose duty consists in poking their noses into the affairs of their neighbors. Their offices are sinecures, given to the most violent of the ignorant portion of the party, for the purpose of keeping them quiet. Something must be done for them to keep them out of mischief and to prevent them from forcing their way into the Hotel de Ville to claim a seat among the members of the Government or to borrow twenty-five cents. These officials must do something to earn their salary and the privilege of wearing a red sash, and as nearly all of the unprotected girls have been arrested or have grown wary, they search for mare's nests in the best-conducted houses of their quarter. Sometimes it is one thing, sometimes another—always something to give an inutile annoyance to the comfortable class. The latest discovery of these municipal inspectors is that the dogs of Paris come under the head of *Les bouches inutiles*; that they consume without rendering any service to the national defense, and that the number of dogs inscribed upon the lists eat eighteen thousand kilogrammes of bread each day of the siege. This amount of daily bread the inspectors propose to save by executing the dogs—by exterminating the canine race. Dogberry himself could not have given a better example of the wisdom of municipal inspectors. This blow is aimed at the rich or the better classes of Paris. There are cities, Constantinople for example, where every poor man keeps a dog, and every d—d poor man keeps two, but in Paris only the well-to-do citizens are given to these brute companions. The poor are too apt to love their canine pets, and have not the money to offer rewards for their recovery. If this report is acted upon there will be great trouble in the French capital. It is certain that nine men out of every ten are always ready to divide their daily bread with their dog, feeling that the sacrifice is well repaid in a friendly, amical wag of the tail. It is equally certain that the dogs of Paris do not devour anything like this amount of bread which could be used by men. A few canine aristocrats may consume their quota of it, but by far the greater number have only the fragments of the family meal—old crusts soaked up in pot-liquor or moistened with the fat of the frying-pan, which else would go into the scavenger carts. The canine vagabonds roam the streets at an early hour to gather crumbs and the refuse scraps thrown away by each *ménage*. They eat that which no member of the family has any wish to guard, and for this meagre repast they richly pay in affection, in gratitude, and in consolation. "We have sent away our wives and children," many men now cry; "leave us at least our brutes for companions during these trying times;" but this cry finds no echo in the hearts of the municipal inspectors. Is it possible that these men can ever have known the friendship of a dog? Have they any true ideas of loyalty and gratitude? A philosopher has said: "That which is the best in man—is the dog." Sir Walter Scott and Sir Edwin Landseer have removed our old ideas of canine character; and one is not now ashamed to confess that he has a great deal of dog in his nature, or that the best part of him is the dog. Every day our brutes set us an example of contentment, of courage, of loyalty, of gratitude, of fidelity, of patient endurance under the hardships of life, of a manly defense of our homes and our own; and these unfeeling men would now take away the living symbols of that which is best in ourselves!

TROCHU AND THE AMERICANS.

I have just heard that Gen. Trochu has refused to let the Americans leave the city, giving as an excuse that it would have a bad effect upon the people. This is not the true reason, for it could have been easily said that only about one hundred out of near two thousand desired to leave, and those being men called away by business. The *Gazette de France*, which is evidently Trochu's friend, if not his organ, lets out the secret in several paragraphs hostile to the Americans, and sneering at Minister Washburne. Mr. Washburne, through Gen. Burnside, asked for passes for a number of Americans who wished to cross the Prussian lines. After some hesitation Count Bismarck assented, and demanded a list of the names for which passes could be written. This was done, it seems, without having asked the permission of Gen. Trochu first, and he now declines to let the Americans go out under the Prussian passports. The *Gazette de France* (Legitimist) has several times given petty insinuations about the Minister, and it now openly says that he is trying to keep on both sides, but that he is far more friendly to the Prussians than to the French—witness his eagerness to protect the Germans ordered to leave Paris. This paper has some sneering words about the German women now in prison. It seems that among the women lately arrested, several were found of German birth. Mr. Washburne asked for them, and the *Gazette de France* wants to know by what authority, and demands that they be at once sent on for trial. Since the one hundred thousand American volunteers are not forthcoming, the French are beginning to have some hard feeling, for they think it the duty of the United States, being a Republic, to come at once to the aid of the Republic of France.

PRUSSIAN ADVANTAGES.

The Germans are certainly as correct in almost everything regarding the defense of Paris. There is abundant evidence of this fact. The French Generals have not one single spy whose statements can be relied on, and they are utterly in the dark as to the movements of the enemy. Neither their spies nor their scouts are of the slightest service. Need I give proof of a fact so evident? It was not known in Paris, even at head-quarters, when the Germans crossed the Seine. An official report of the 19th of September stated that the advanced guard of the enemy had just left Melun. This dispatch was written on the 18th of September at noon, and at that same hour the enemy had not only crossed the Seine and occupied Versailles, but had cut the last remaining line of railway. But it may be asked how the enemy could have passed the Orleans line without its being known at once; and in reply I give another proof of my statement: From the 14th to the 19th of September it was supposed that a body of four hundred Uhlans were ambushed in the wood of Meudon, and not a French soldier entered the wood from the moment the report was put in circulation. The men in the redoubt at Chatillon retired to avoid this ambush. But if this shows how badly the French Generals are served by their scouts, it also shows the disorganized state of the French force at that date. There is not a shadow of doubt that, if the Prussians had marched at once upon the city from Creteil or Cherily-le-Roi, they could have taken it with the loss perhaps of five hundred men. Gen. Trochu admits it. Today the defense is in a better position, and able to repulse any attack; but the French cannot wait to be attacked. Hunger will soon force them to take the offensive. An assault in force must soon be made and its success, I imagine, must depend more upon Messieurs Cathelineau and Charrette, than upon Gen. Trochu. If those names—historical in Brittany and La Vendée—are sufficient to rouse the people of the provinces, *tant mieux* for France, *tant pis* for the Republique, an army able to force the outlying Germans back upon the main body before Paris, will enable Trochu to drive the besiegers beyond the Marne, and then—and then M. Cathelineau will bring his troops into Paris under the banner of the *fleur de lis*, and to the rallying cry of "Vive Henri V.!" This is the plan of the campaign. If the armies without are beaten before they can reach the Prussian communications with the Rhine, a sortie in force will be made *a la grace de Dieu*, which will either raise the siege of the capital for a time, or the victorious Germans will enter the city upon the heels of a routed army.

MANIA FOR ARRESTS.

The mania for arrests is not yet over, and every day or two unprotected girls, whose supporters and friends are serving in the army, are taken to prison. The excuse for this is one which could only be given in a medical publication. But once started in any particular line, the Guards do not know where to stop. Several ladies of respectability have been arrested, and the wife of more than one member of the Guard has been taken away from home and children to spend a night in jail. This folly is worse than that of the "elective balloon signals," for honest women have to suffer. An incident will show with what sense and judgment this work is followed. Day before yesterday, upon the Boulevard Capucines, in front of the Café de la Paix, passed an old lady, well dressed and with noble air. This lady was about seventy-six years of age, and a relative of one of the best-known editors of Paris. One would suppose that her age alone would place her above insult; but suddenly two members of the Guard pounced upon her and arrested her. Fortunately, an officer of Mobiles passed at the moment, and, aided by several men from the *Amis de France*, he repulsed the Guards, and, giving his arm to the old lady, led her, nearly fainting from fright, into the café. The Guards, in their wrath, did not fail to raise a crowd, but the lady was, fortunately, gotten away by the back door. The arrest was first made upon the charge of a malicious *coulissere*, one of those women, *a la* Dr. Mary Walker, who follow the troops. Since her fright, the old lady has been seriously ill in bed, under the charge of Dr. Nelaton.

INTOLERANCE.

The course which the new Republic is taking may well alarm thinking men who have at heart the safety of the country. Paris is rushing headlong into anarchy, and through the incapacity of its chiefs. The Government dares not, or has not up to this time dared to suppress the dual authority which reigns. Every day the municipal authorities encroach upon the Government, and usurp some of its powers. How far this second power is allowed to proceed without reproof will be seen by the following order. M. Mattu, Mayor of the Eleventh Arrondissement, has discharged the Sisters of Charity and the Brothers who were teachers in the schools, and has posted up this order:

First—It is forbidden to teach or to make any kind of a prayer in the public schools.

Second—It is forbidden to teach the Catechism to pupils.

Third—It is forbidden to lead them to church on Sunday or to any of the parish Bible classes.

Fourth—It is forbidden to occupy them with what is called their first communion. The same orders have been given to the teachers in all the common schools (*laïques*) which exist in the arrondissement.

Such intolerance is insupportable. M. Jules Mattu can establish as many schools as he pleases in which the Bible is not read nor prayers allowed, but let him, at least, grant liberty of conscience and of teaching to others. Happily, this intolerance has met with reproof from the Government. M. Jules Simon, Minister for Public Education, is known as a free-thinker, but at a moment when he is calling upon the Catholics to die in defense of the country he does well not to give his sanction to attacks upon their religion. M. Mattu has been removed.

PARISIAN JESTS.

Despite the many examples of the danger of practical jokes, given in many volumes, the people do not seem to learn wisdom. We have lately had several sad experiences. A young wife carrying food to her husband on the ramparts was suddenly told, in joke, that he had just been killed by the Prussians. The poor woman fell, exhausted but not fainting, and although her husband soon came to her, she could not be roused from her lethargy. She died during the night. The next day a woman ran to the house of a neighbor to say that her husband had just been killed. When the husband came back at night he found his wife a maniac, and there are feeble hopes of her recovery. A lady is now seriously ill because told that her son had been killed. Such practical jokes ought to be made crimes under the law. W. E.

A Railroad Train on Fire—Burning of a Car-Load of Furniture.

From the Hartford Times, Nov. 19.

While the night freight train on the Hartford and Providence Railroad at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on reaching Vernon from the East, was in the act of whistling for the watchman to switch off the cars destined for the Rockville branch road, a mass of flame was discovered bursting from a car laden with furniture. The signal was instantly changed to one which led to an instant detaching of the burning car, and it was speedily enveloped in flames, and consumed, with its contents. These had been consigned to Peter Wyndheyser, a dealer at Rockville. We do not learn the amount of the loss, which must be considerable, but suppose it will fall upon the [illegible] company. The company have been [illegible] the last eight or nine days. In five days they have smashed up three locomotives—one at New-Britain, one at Willimantic and one at [illegible] Point, R. I.—and all in consequence of misplaced switches. The one at New-Britain [illegible] loss, as we hear it, of $5,000, the one at Willimantic of $10,000; the loss at River Point we do not learn.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Changes of programme at several City theatres invite attention. To-night, at Wallack's, "The School for Scandal" will be performed for the first time this season. At the Fifth-avenue, "The Hunchback" will be represented. At the Fourteenth-street house, "Charlotte Corday" will be played. At Lina Edwin's, the fresh bill will include a new burletta of "Faust," a new farce, entitled "Love Among the Roses," and "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins." Elsewhere, the entertainments of the past week are to be witnessed still.

Musical.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The first of the fresh series of Saturday Popular Concerts, to be given at Association Hall, was attended, day before yesterday, by a very numerous audience. It seems to us that a more brilliant opening entertainment might have been devised. But three artists appeared, and no instrumental music, except the too liberal organ contributions of Signor Mora, was offered. Signor Ronconi, Mlle. Antoinette Ronconi and Mr. J. N. Nilsen were the performers in question. Signor Ronconi's art is too generally admired to need new assurances of appreciation on our part. Mlle. Ronconi's voice is by no means strong, but it has been carefully trained, and her singing is unquestionably pleasant. Mr. Nilsen is a tenor of moderate merit. The programme rendered consisted of the duet from "Don Pasquale," the air from "Beatrice Di Tenda," Petrella's "Carnival of Venice," Auber's "Slumber Song" and the everlasting duet from "L'Elisire." The execution of these compositions was varied by the organ performances of Signor Mora, whose talent and untiring industry were once more displayed.

MISS NILSSON'S CONCERT.

Miss Nilsson's return from Boston and the other minor places she has honored with her presence, will take place on Tuesday, and on Wednesday evening she will sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The artists already known will surround her. Friday, at Steinway Hall, she will be heard for the first time in oratorio. "The Messiah" will be interpreted, Miss Nilsson being aided in its execution by Miss. Pauline Canissa—who, we trust, will have recovered her health ere the day named,—by Miss Annie Louise Cary, and by Messrs. George Simpson and M. W. Whitney. Choral duty will be performed by the Mendelssohn Union, and that body, as well as the grand orchestra, will be under the guidance of Mr. George Bristow. The farewell matinée—the fourth or fifth, we believe—is to occur on Saturday. There is also to be a twelfth or thirteenth farewell concert, when "The Messiah" will be repeated, on the following Tuesday.

MISS KREBS' CONCERT.

We have already alluded to the concert which Miss Marie Krebs is to give at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next. We now note that the artists assisting her are Mme. Krebs-Michalesi, contralto; Mr. C. Hamm, violinist, and Mr. C. Werner, violoncellist. The programme to be interpreted appeals too strongly to the admirer of classical music not to deserve reproduction. We therefore reprint it, with the remark that the compositions bearing Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 will be heard in public in this country, for the first time, on Wednesday.

PROGRAMME.

1. Trio, for piano, violin and violoncello, op. 49, D minor .... Mendelssohn
Miss Marie Krebs, Messrs. C. Hamm and Chas. Werner.
2. Der Wanderer .... F. Schubert
Mme. Krebs-Michalesi.
3. Preludio—Allemanda—Sarabanda—Giga. (1653-1713) .... A. Corelli
Charles Werner.
4. { a. Preludium and Fugue .... J. S. Bach
{ b. Toccata, op. 7 .... R. Schumann
Marie Krebs.
5. Andante from the opera "Rienzi" .... R. Wagner
Mme. Krebs-Michalesi.
6. Sonata Characteristique, op. 81 .... Beethoven
Marie Krebs.
7. { a. Adagio, F major .... L. Spohr
{ b. Polonaise .... F. Laub
C. Hamm.
8. Song, "Mein Hochland" .... C. Krebs
Mme. Krebs-Michalesi.
9. { a. Barcarolle,
{ b. Etude Infernale, on False Notes } .... A. Rubinstein
Marie Krebs.

Miscellaneous.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

A somersault rider, new to local audiences, joins Mr. Lent's company and makes his first appearance at the New-York Circus this evening. The name of the debutant is Charles Fish.

M. FAVARGER'S RECITATIONS.

M. Favarger's next recitation can be attended at the Union League Club Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

THE McGARRAHAN CASE.

General Butler's View of It.

The following has been sent to us for publication from the *Standard* office:

LOWELL, Nov. 17, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Standard:

My attention has been called to the several statements of the newspapers about the McGarrahan claim, and its relation to the controversy between Secretary Cox and the President. I do not think the merits and the position of the case are exactly understood by the country; certainly one view of them has not, to my knowledge, been stated.

It became my duty, as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, to take part in the investigation of the case, and to hear the very long and able arguments on either side in behalf of the McGarrahan claim and that of the New-Idria Company for many days during the last Congress; and after the fullest investigation and the most patient thought I could give to the subject—and, I will add, from motives of personal friendship to those urging the claim on the part of McGarrahan—I found myself unable to come to the conclusion that McGarrahan had any rights in the premises.

His claim may be stated briefly in a few words. Almost at the very moment of the abandonment of California by Michael Torrena, the Mexican Governor, one of the clerks in the office of his commissary, Vicente P. Gomez, claims that Michael Torrena gave him a grant of the large amount of land now in dispute, containing many leagues, and alleged to be worth a number of millions. The proper and formal documentary evidence, however, of title were not found in the Mexican archives. The claim was brought before the Land Commission established by Congress to adjust such titles, and was by them rejected. Upon appeal to the District Court, however, after the decision of the Fremont case, the claim was adjudicated by that Court in favor of Gomez, the clerk in the Commissary Department, under whom McGarrahan claims. But the unfortunate fact was that one Pacificus Ord, the United States District-Attorney, who ought to have protected the rights of the United States, was at the same moment a joint owner in the claim, having purchased half of it of Gomez—a fact which, in my judgment, taints the whole proceeding, and this taint is not in any way lessened because in other Mexican grants Gomez admits that he was accustomed to forge the title grants in such claims, showing his capability in that line by doing it in open Court in presence of the Judge. After adjudication of the District Court, and before any appeal was taken, McGarrahan, without any notice of the fraud of Gomez, for aught that appears, except that the papers show that Ord, the District-Attorney, was owner of an interest in the claim, bought the claim for a valuable consideration.

But the United States, represented by the late Edwin M. Stanton, afterward appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and after proceedings there of great length and cost—some of which could well have been different, and which it is unnecessary to go into—the claim was adjudicated as wholly void and set aside.

In the meantime, some four persons had entered upon the land under the mining laws of California, and under the name of the New-Idria Mining Company had developed the quicksilver mine in the land in dispute, worth, as is alleged, some five millions of dollars. This Company has always appeared in the Courts and before Congress in various forms as the opponents of McGarrahan, claiming title to the land, and the question has always been dealt with as if it were one interesting only to those two claimants.

McGarrahan sought an act of Congress conferring the title of the land to himself upon the ground that he bought without knowledge of any defect in the Gomez title, if any exists, after the judgment of a United States Court had been given confirming that title. The majority of the Committee were not convinced of the validity of his claim or of his equitable rights, because, first, Gomez did not appear ever to have had any title, and secondly, that the very ingenious and able attempt to import [illegible] could scarcely succeed. Upon that point the Committee were inclined to hold that a purchaser of land bought no greater title than the seller had to sell, however much title the seller might have appeared to have; and for that [illegible] because the matter had been fully adjudicated in the Courts, reported against the prayer of Mr. McGarrahan.

Before going on with the hearing, however, the Committee directed its Chairman to request the Secretary of the Interior not to issue a patent to anybody to the land until the Committee had finished the investigation in the premises. This request of the Committee the Secretary at first promised to comply with, but afterward was very unwilling to adhere to this promise, being quite desirous, apparently, to give a patent to the New-Idria Company, and asked the opinion of the Attorney-General whether he was bound to withhold the patent at the request of the Committee. Of course the Attorney-General replied that he was not so bound by law, but the Committee came to the conclusion that they would make it very inconvenient for Mr. Cox if he would not listen to their suggestion and keep his promise to them. The Secretary, however, upon consideration, thought it best [illegible].

When the Committee had [illegible] of McGarrahan [illegible] of investigation, which was that while the United States had spent some quarter of a million of dollars, more or less, in defending this land from McGarrahan's claim, all that money seemed to have been spent in the interest of the New-Idria Mining Company, and that member of the Committee desired to inquire by what title the New-Idria Mining Company claimed to hold the land, and was informed it was only under the mining laws of California. He then raised the question in the Committee how it was that four persons, who could only hold, under the mining laws of California, as it was understood, one thousand feet each of mining lands, could claim many leagues of land against the United States.

In the waning hours of the session, just then closing, there was no time to summon the New-Idria Mining Company to make good their title, or further to investigate the same, and it was suggested that the whole matter lie over till the next Congress, and that in the meantime no patent should issue to anybody until the rights of the United States could be determined.

It seems that during the vacation the New-Idria Company pressed upon Secretary Cox, and he was about, as his letter shows, to issue a patent to them, which would have been good as against the United States. The President interfered to prevent it. It is generally understood that that interference is in behalf of McGarrahan. I do not believe that McGarrahan has any interest in the question whatever, but that the people of the United States have of right millions of property in that claim, which an earnest and careful investigation, in which the Government should be represented, will show to belong to it. The President has only been holding the title to the land in abeyance until the Committee of the House of Representatives get through with the investigation, and determine what the rights of the United States are in the premises. For this I think he ought to have the thanks of all honest and judicious men.

I am yours, very truly,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Methodist Missionary Society Anniversary—Interesting Revelations Concerning the Works in India and China.

The fifty-second anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was commenced, yesterday, in St. John's Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. The house was crowded in the afternoon, and filled in the evening. Hon. George G. Reynolds presided at 3 P. M., and addresses were made by Revs. C. W. Judd and J. D. Brown, of India. In the evening, Rev. Dr. Harris, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. S. L. Baldwin, missionary to China, and Mr. Ling Cha-Cha, a native Chinese Christian, who has recently come hither. From the remarks of the Indian missionaries it appeared that they are meeting with very encouraging success in that field; that there are in India 26,000 native Christians gathered into churches, 2,000 native preachers, twenty-five local missions, and the same number of mission presses sending forth religious reading for the people in their native dialects; that there are besides 2,000 boys' schools, and 800 girls' schools, into which are gathered 30,000 girls and 100,000 boys, who receive not only a good common school education, but wholesome Christian instruction. One church of 200 members was cited as having subscribed $200 for the support of its poor last year—a sum very much larger than many of our American churches give to similar objects. And to show how thoroughly Christianized these heathen people become, it was stated that one wealthy native convert had devoted his entire property to the cause of Christianity in India. There is a general feeling among the people of that country that Hindooism is sick unto death, and that no medicine can possibly save it, and illustrations, numerous and interesting, were given to show that they expect the Christian religion to displace their idolatrous worship. Strong appeals for men and money to maintain and extend the missions there were accordingly made.

The address of Rev. Mr. Baldwin, who has been twelve years in China, set forth the obstacles which the missionaries meet in that land. The first is in the language, which requires the mastering of 5,000 different characters before they can read the Bible or attempt a translation of it. But, after that is accomplished, a greater difficulty is met in the spoken language, which requires a life-time to thoroughly understand. One word will often express a dozen things and ideas, which can only be distinguished from each other by the tones in which they are uttered. The same word that expresses a fork—tohat—also signifies a bundle of wood, and the two are known only by the tone. So also of the character that expresses love and determination, and also of the character that signifies soldiers and insects. Several amusing illustrations of the errors into which missionaries constantly fall in the use of these spoken characters were given by Mr. Baldwin. Of himself he remarked that he was once preaching to a very attentive audience, and to make sure that they understood what he said, he asked them once and again, as the literal translation of the Chinese is, "Do you know how to hear?" but, by changing the tone on the last word every time, he made it to them "love," which puzzled and amused them. He did not know his mistake until next day, when one of his hearers pointed it out to him. The lives and characters of the foreigners who reside in the sea-ports are also great obstacles to the spread of Christianity in the large cities—far greater than the systems of idolatry of the natives. Some of these things were vividly pointed out.

The remarks of Mr. Ling Cha-Cha showed him to be a man of sound Christian knowledge and deep religious feeling.

The inducements offered by Messrs. Lord & Taylor to the ladies of New-York and adjacent cities, in the way of real bargains in dry goods, are such as will probably never be met with again for many months.—*Mail.*

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MARRIED.

SPAULDING—MILLIKEN.—On Thursday, 17th inst., at Madison-avenue Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Edward B. Spaulding to Isabelle Milliken, eldest daughter of David Milliken, all of this City.

MILLICK—DEYAU.—At Newburg, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. John B. Gorse, assisted by Rev. H. M. Lewis, John H. Millick, of New-York, to Maggie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Arabella Deyau, of Newburg. No cards.

DIED.

CARTER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 18, Mary, daughter of the late James B. Cochran, and wife of Rev. Thomas Carter, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her father-in-law, Robert Carter, No. 5 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10½ A. M.

CEBALLOS.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Nov. 20, Juana Sanchez y Herrera de Ceballos, wife of J. M. Ceballos, of this City.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Tuesday morning, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

EDGAR.—In Burlington, Iowa, Friday, Nov. 18, S. Parker Edgar, son of James M. and Susan Edgar, in his 29th year.

Funeral services at his father's residence, No. 30 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M.

FERRIS.—On Sunday morning, the 20th inst., in her 6th year, Georgiana M., daughter of Warren and Jeannie Ferris.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 124 West 42d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FEARING.—On Thursday, the 17th November, Daniel B. Fearing, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 73 5th-av.

HALL.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, George U. Hall, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 231 West 22d-st., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Ithaca, N. Y., for interment.

JOHNSTON.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, the 18th inst., Robert R. Johnston, formerly of this City, aged 74 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Allen-street Presbyterian Church on Monday, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. Burial at Green-Wood.

KENDALL.—On Saturday, the 19th inst., Thankful, wife of Charles Kendall.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Prof. E. H. Gillett, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1½ P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, Hannah, beloved wife of James D. Lawrence, in the 59th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 304 (new No.) Union-st., Brooklyn.

MERRELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, Mrs. E. M. Merrell, at No. 17 East 31st-st.

The remains were interred at Trinity Cemetery, Sunday, Nov. 20.

MAHAN.—James W. Mahan, only son of Mrs. Jane Mahan, died Friday evening, Nov. 18, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 312 East 22d-st., on Monday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock. Remains interred at Woodlawn.

POMROY.—On Friday, the 18th inst., Mrs. Harriet Pomroy, widow of Amos Pomroy, Jr., in the 78th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Enfield, Conn., Monday morning, the 21st inst., for interment.

PAIGE.—At the Sherman House, Chicago, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, David H. Paige, in the 46th year of his age, Vice-President of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward J. Peters, Tarrytown, on Monday, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

RENOUD.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, Phebe, widow of Benjamin Renoud, in her 84th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 197 7th-st., one door from corner of North 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WEBB.—In this City, on Sunday, the 20th inst., Mrs. Anna Webb, widow of the late Benjamin Webb, aged 67 years.

Her friends and relatives, and also the members of the Rutger's Presbyterian Church and congregation, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the church on Madison-av., corner of 29th-st. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by all druggists.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. 302 West 14th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
WM. H. MERRILL, Jr., President.
N. D. Thayer, } Secretaries.
D. A. Anderson, }

CURRENT NOTES.

JEFF. DAVIS intends to make Memphis, Tenn., his future home.

It is understood that steps are being taken toward the building of a new railroad between Albany and Saratoga.

According to Dominion law the white fish season closed in Canadian waters on the 15th inst.

A call has been issued for a convention of the veterans of the war of 1812, at Seneca Falls, in this State, on the 1st of December next.

The Legislature of Vermont expects to adjourn before Thanksgiving Day, and not meet again for two years.

A call has been issued for a Convention of the friends of immigration to Maryland, to be held at Baltimore on the 13th of December next.

The foundation of a third factory is now being laid on the property of the Sprague Manufacturing Company at Augusta, Me.

The doctor who was tarred and feathered in Indiana, some time since, received $6,000 damages for his injuries last week, from an Indianapolis jury.

A writer in the Binghamton *Republican* says that some burned shingles were recently taken from a roof at Clifton Springs, and carried by the wind to a distance of four miles.

A man named KRAMER died at Chicago, recently, of *trichina spiralis*. He had been in the habit of eating freely of raw ham for some time before his death.

A young ruffian was brought before Judge BACON, at Boston, last week, for insulting a young lady in the public streets, and sent to the House of Correction for three months.

A verdict for $12,500 was recently awarded to a Mr. ANDERSON against the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, as compensation for injuries received through an accident on their road about a year ago.

Princeton has concluded to accept the bequest of $5,000 made by Dr. W. N. BOYLSTON, the interest of which is to be used for keeping the tomb-ground of the Boylston family in good order, and assisting preachers of the First Congregational Society.

Another centenarian, JOHN PECKEREL by name, who claims to have had an intimate acquaintance with GEORGE WASHINGTON, recently died in Pendleton County, Kentucky. He had attained his 103d year without ever having taken medicine.

Last month $2,000 were appropriated by Hartford, Conn., for evening schools, two of which have already been opened, and are working with a good deal of success. The ages of pupils range from fifteen to forty-five.

The report that Rhode Island has a Roman Catholic population of 200,000 has been denied. It arose from a statement by Bishop MCFARLAND, that there were 200,000 Catholics in the diocese of Hartford, Conn. The Catholic population of Rhode Island does not exceed 65,000.

The following are the Dartmouth College scholarships: From the income of State lands, 24; in aid of those fitting for the ministry, 13; church scholarships, 2; founded by individuals, 47; conferred scholarships, 3; and 13 temporary scholarships supported by the General Association of New-Hampshire.

The Chicago Historical Society has 16,325 bound volumes, 100,000 pamphlets, 2,600 files of newspapers, 5,000 manuscripts, 1,300 maps and charts, 400 cabinet collections and 4,662 miscellaneous literary productions. Of the 813 volumes acquired by the library during the year, 390 had been donated.

One of the largest cotton mills in this State is located at Schuylerville, Saratoga County. They furnish employment for 550 hands, male and female, run 551 looms, 24,000 spindles, consume 3,000 bales of cotton per year, turn out 5,960,400 yards of manufactured material per year, and pay $104,000 per year in wages.

A painter named LEISH recently committed suicide by throwing himself from a steamboat on the passage from St. Paul to St. Louis. He had deserted his wife and family at the former city, intending to go to Texas, but being seized with a remorse of conscience on the way, he gave his money to the clerk of the boat and jumped down between the wheels before any attempt could be made to prevent him.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gov. MCCLURG, of Missouri:

Whereas, The Lord He is the God by whom nations are counted as the small dust of the balance; who sends prosperity, pestilence, or sword at His pleasure; who exalts a righteous people and destroys a wicked; it becomes all persons to bow before Him with reverence; therefore, the 24th day of November, instant, is hereby appointed a day of Thanksgiving for past and prayer for future blessings.

The mysterious door-bell ringings which have attracted so much attention at Great Falls, N. H., since August last, were brought to a sudden termination the other night by the arrest of a woman, who had been foremost in favoring the theory that the work had been done by spirits. She was caught in the act of running away after pulling vigorously at a door-bell in the dead of night.

Two burglars, of St. Paul, Minn., aged respectively eight and ten years, were captured last week while engaged in piling up goods at a music store, preparatory to removal. They had forced an entrance through the basement window, and, when discovered, were weighted with pennies and fractional currency taken from the money-drawers.

The Canadian telegraphs are entitled to the credit of having discovered how fast an earthquake travels. At Rimouski, when the late earthquake was made known to the operator there, he at once asked the Quebec man how he felt. The shock having arrived just as the latter was about to answer, it caused him to change his mind, and ask the Montreal man, 200 miles further on, whether he had felt it. The latter had just time to say "No" when the office was shaken to its foundation.

A Louisville man, who is dissatisfied with the plans of the United States engineers for improving the Ohio River, thinks it would be very much better to contract the width by reducing the bottom, by dredging it out. So that, instead of elevating the surface and increasing the current, an opposite effect would be produced, and, at the same time, all the water would fall into the deepened channel, causing the bar that would be laid bare to serve the purpose for which the dam was intended; that is, to contract the width.

By way of explaining the recent "unpleasantness" in the Amherst College Navy, the directors say: "The matter was in no wise personal. The charges against the Commodore were preferred, not by the President, but unanimously by the Board of Directors. The Committee of twelve decided that the charges were insufficient to warrant the suspension of the Commodore, but ten of them have signed a statement that they did not think him completely vindicated."

The public schools of New-Orleans were all opened for pupils last week. Some apprehensions were felt that an attempt would be made to mix the colored children with the whites, but they appear to have been unfounded. There is a dispute still unsettled between the School Board and the Ward Directors, from which a resolution has sprung prohibiting the admission of any scholar unless upon application to the President of the Board or some person by him designated.

Bold Robbery on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad—A Judge the Victim.

From the Norwich Bulletin, Nov. 18.

On Monday, as Judge MINOR was on his way to hold court in Brooklyn, a traveling valise containing clothing and other articles of the value of about $100, was stolen from him under the following circumstances: The Judge went into the depot at Plainfield junction, and set his valise on the bench in front of the ticket-office while he purchased a ticket for Danielsonville, after which he took it up and entered the car, placing the bag on a seat at the rear end, he taking a seat further forward. A man was seen to enter, take up the valise and pass up through the car and out at the front. A lady seeing the operation informed the Judge, who followed the man, while a friend of his went out at the rear of the car. They overtook the valise operator on the platform, but at once ascertained that the valise in his possession was not the one in question. The Providence train moved off at this moment, and "all aboard" was given for the Worcester passengers. The man having the valise stepped on, as did the Judge and his friend, he supposing that by mistake he has taken the wrong valise in the depot. But the game was a deeper one, the valise operator having undoubtedly taken the Judge's valise and exchanged with a confederate at the car door, who took care of that while the other scamp threw the Judge off the scent.

Gen. Lafayette's Wonderful Memory.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

It was often remarked of Gen. LAFAYETTE, when he was on his tour through the United States, in 1824, he possessed, in a very extraordinary degree, the faculty of recognizing at a glance his old comrades in arms, whom he had not seen for fifty years. He could call by name as well the privates in the ranks as the highest officers of the line.

The following incident was related to me in the year 1832, by the late Judge BROOKE, of the Court of Appeals in this State, who had been a Captain in the war of the Revolution:

While LAFAYETTE was in Richmond a guest of Virginia, an obscure individual, living in Person County, N. C., who was known in the Revolutionary army as Sergeant HOOD, who belonged to the company commanded by Capt. BROOKE, and who, on account of his singular daring and uniform good conduct, was a pet of his officers, visited the Capitol for the purpose of greeting his old commanding General.

Judge BROOKE said that on walking across the Capitol-square one morning, he met an old man who inquired of him if he could direct him to the quarters of Gen. LAFAYETTE, adding that he fought under him when he was a youth, and had come 150 miles to see him. Before the Judge had time to respond, the stranger said to him, "Is not this Capt. BROOKE to whom I am talking?"

On receiving an affirmative, he said, "You do not appear to recognize me; I am Sergeant HOOD, who belonged to your company during the Revolutionary War." The Judge told me that he was immediately filled with the most pleasant recollections of the Sergeant's many deeds of valor performed under his own inspection, that he gave him a cordial grasp, and went with him to LAFAYETTE's room.

On entering, and before a word was spoken by any one else, the Marquis, who was in a remote part of the room, eagerly approached the strange old man, and exclaiming, "Sergeant HOOD," fell on his neck and wept tears of joy.

He recognized this humble private in an instant, and recounted some of his deeds of daring to the astonished company.

That he should have recognized any of his brother officers, after a separation of more than half a century, during which time they must have undergone the usual change wrought in one's appearance by old age, while his own eyes must have "grown dim," was a matter of no little surprise, but that he should have hailed an humble private in the ranks by name, excited the astonishment of all who were present. The Judge remarked that it was one of the most agreeable and joyful reunions in which he ever participated. THOMAS P. ATKINSON.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 16, 1870.

The Mohrman Murder—Announcing the Verdict—Motion for a New Trial.

When the jury returned to the Court-room at Philadelphia with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against HARMON, "the moment," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "was a very solemn one; the jurors and prisoner were standing, and while several of the former were so much affected that they wept as children, the latter did not betray the least sign of emotion though it said to him, 'Thou shalt die by the hand of man.' At the instance of the prisoner's counsel the jury was polled, and each gentleman repeated the verdict. They were then thanked by the Judge for the attention they had given the case, and were discharged. They express themselves highly satisfied with the comforts that were provided for them during their long confinement. No demonstration from the crowd marred the decorum of the proceedings, and when the doomed man was hurried from the dock to the van, the audience quickly deserted the room. The prisoner's sisters came in after he had gone away, and, upon hearing the result, uttered most piteous cries and moans, and had to be conducted to one of the side rooms. The prisoner was brought back for a few moments, to be present while his counsel made a motion for a new trial, and was then taken to prison. The reasons for this motion will be filed within four days."

The Court then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At Vanderbilt Landing, S. I., on Saturday, (Nov. 19,) D. M. SEAMAN held a large auction sale of lots located at Stapleton. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, and thirty-four lots in all were disposed of. Notwithstanding the severe weather, quite a large number of buyers were in attendance, the auction being held within doors, at one of the hotels on the landing. The prices realized were fair. The details of the transaction will be found in the summary appended.

In reviewing the transactions of the past week but little remains to be added to the opinions expressed in this column, in the various daily reports of sales made. The aggregate of the week's business is the largest for the year, a greater amount of property having been disposed of at public sale than for the same period of time since the year opened. The result of the operations, however, has been far from satisfactory, and if we except the sale of the Dyckman property, on Wednesday, when 238 lots were sold for $146,495, the remaining sales of the week have occasioned great disappointment to all concerned. The auction sale of Central Park lots, on Thursday, was suspended after twenty-eight lots had been sold, and for these, the prices realized were far below their estimated value. The total of this sale amounted to $250,000. Some surprise has been expressed, that while the sale of the Dyckman estate should have met with success, the next day's transaction should have been a comparative failure. Yet the reason for this state of affairs is evident, for there is no real comparison between the properties offered. For an investment in the lots around the Park, a large amount of capital is required, and the risk of future profit is also great, especially in the present unsettled condition of the real estate market. On the other hand, in purchasing a lot in the locality where the Dyckman property is situated, the money required for the title to an entire block, is in comparison small in amount, and the investor can afford to wait for the natural increase in the value of property in being morally certain of realizing a handsome profit on the investment. All the lots around the Park are already held at high figures, and when placed upon the market in large quantities, as was the case on Thursday, a different result than the one which followed could hardly be expected. The total of the week's business at the Exchange, in bona fide sales, amounts to $884,870. In addition to this sum, nominal sales have been made to the amount of $392,450, making the grand total as recorded in the Exchange books, $1,277,320. The auctioneers engaged in these transactions were as follows: Sale of the Dyckman estate, V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer; Central Park lots, owned by Thomas T. Ferris, Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.; miscellaneous sales, Winans, Sands & Garrettson, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Roberts & McGuire, Dingee, Ketcham & Co., E. F. Raymond and D. M. Seaman. Wyckoff & Little, of Brooklyn, also sold at the Exchange, on Thursday, property in that city, valued at $16,100.

In Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange there located, J. COLE as auctioneer, on Tuesday last, conducted a very successful sale of Prospect Park lots, the transaction, in the aggregate, amounting to $111,480. Seventy-four of the lots sold belonged to the estate of THEODORUS POLHEMUS, deceased, and the average price realized was a very satisfactory one. As was said last week, more activity characterizes the real estate market in Brooklyn than in New-York, and another large sale of lots is advertised by Mr. COLE, to take place at the Exchange, in that city, on to-morrow. The property to be sold comprises fifty-six lots, located respectively on First and Second avenues, and on Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The sale is a positive one, by order of executors, and the property will be offered upon liberal terms.

The transfer record of the past week is a good one, and although a depression marks the sale of property at auction, in private transactions there is nothing to indicate any inactivity. The following were the figures in the totals for the week ending Friday, Nov. 11: Number of transfers, New-York 110, value of property, $1,071,088. Number of transfers, Brooklyn 158, value of property, $1,336,263. For the past week, ending Friday, Nov. 18, the table stands as follows:

	No. of transfers, New-Y'k.	Value.	No. of transfers, Br'klyn.	Value.
Saturday, Nov. 12....	19	$378,000	32	$173,160
Monday, Nov. 14....	9	411,280	29	201,330
Tuesday, Nov. 15....	12	129,300	31	199,810
Wednesday, Nov. 16..	27	780,300	30	245,455
Thursday, Nov. 17....	14	239,225	24	137,080
Friday, Nov. 18....	11	301,035	24	138,677
Total..............	92	$2,440,150	169	$1,101,080

Among the important transfers recorded during the week the following are the most noticeable: Plot of ground on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, in size, 126.5x80x25x80x100.5, $286,000; three lots north side of Fifty-eighth-street, extending through to Fifty-ninth-street, 175 feet west of Fifth-avenue Plaza; plot 75x200.10, sold together, $150,000. At the Exchange sales, on Thursday, it will be remembered that four similar lots nearer Sixth-avenue were struck off at the rate of $38,000 per lot. This last sale is said to have been a genuine one, and if so, from the other figures given above, the property was obtained at a bargain. During the present week but few sales are as yet advertised, and Thanksgiving Day occurring during the week, business will not probably be active. The only sales thus far noticed in addition to the Brooklyn auction above mentioned, are for to-morrow at the Exchange as follows: By LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, a large sale of lots at Stadt Wurtemburg, in Queens County, Long Island. Several lots near Fort Washington, formerly belonging to the Dyckman estate, and purchased at the first sale in June last, and also a house and lot on Adams-street in Brooklyn.

JAMES M. MILLER will also, to-morrow, at the Exchange, offer at public auction, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to Second streets, known as No. 294 East Houston-street and No. 235 Second-street, with the improvements thereon, said premises being 20 feet in width on each street, and 66 feet 3 inches in depth on the easterly side, and 70 feet 9 inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Other particulars in regard to this transaction can be obtained from the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-street.

Among the important sales soon to take place is one by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. next week, of a large number of valuable City lots, and the week following by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., of the block on Fifth-avenue, bounded by Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth streets and Madison-avenue. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property in New-York ever offered at auction, and the sale is positively announced to take place Dec. 8, unless the lots are previously disposed of at private sale.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., real estate brokers, advertise a large line of valuable property, at private sale and otherwise, full particulars in reference to which can be obtained at their office, No. 3 Pine-street.

Suburban Sales, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

STAPLETON, S. I.

By D. M. Seaman.

5 lots e. s. of Gore-st., 110 ft. n. of Cedar-st., each 25x100, $245 each	$1,225
3 lots adjoining above, e. s. Gore-st., same size, $265 each	795
5 lots w. s. of Hudson-st., 110 ft. n. of Cedar-st., same size, $120 each	600
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. of Hudson-st., same size	85
2 lots adjoining, same size, $105 each	210
2 lots n. e. corner of Cedar and Hudson sts., each 30x100, $245 each	490
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. of Hudson-st., 60 ft. n. of Cedar-st., same size	120
3 lots adjoining, w. s. of Hudson-st., each same size, $150 each	450
2 lots e. s. of Gray-st., 100 ft. s. of Hudson-st., each 25x100, $180 each	360
1 lot adjoining above, e. s. of Gray-st., about same size	125
2 lots adjoining above, e. s. of Gray-st., each 25x about 132, $80 each	160
6 lots adjoining, e. s. of Gray-st., same size, $55 each	330
1 gore lot adjoining, e. s. of Gray-st., size not given	260

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. s., 56.10 ft. w. of Suffolk-st., 18.2x50, h. and l.	$6,200
Hawthorne-st. and Vermilyea-av., 75 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st. and 200 ft. n. of Vermilyea-av., 140.7x25	1,025
Willet-st., s. s., Nos. 94 and 96, 50x100, hs. and l.	32,000
4th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	36,000
4th-st., s. s., 100.10 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 14.11x38.9x 7.3x30	9,850
11th-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22.6x129.7	20,000
19th-st., n. s., 484.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x92	nom.
27th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l.	8,000
40th-st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9	10,500
51st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	12,000
53d-st., n. s., 202 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.4	11,000
57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100.5	65,000
11th-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 44th-st., 25.1x100	2,500
11th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 29th-st., 24.8x100	3,000
Plot at Tubby Hook, 5 acres; Plot at Spuyten Duyvel Creek, near Kingsbridge, 7 acres; 14th-av., e. s., between 218th and 220th sts., 81-5 acres	80,000

Leases Recorded.

Avenue A, No. 280, 4 5-12 years, per year	$1,200
Franklin-st., Nos. 115 and 117, 3 years, per year	7,970
Bowling-green, No. 7, 5 years, per year	5,500
7th-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 18th-st., 20x80, 4 years, per year	1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton and Carroll sts., westerly corner, 118x 100x28.4x21.6x8.9x50.6x29.4	$25,000
Everett-st., s. s., between Van Brunt and Richards sts., next door west of Church of Visitation, 25x100, h. and l., c.	2,000
Meserole-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	11,000
Moore-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	1,500
Suydam-place, w. s., 93.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 21x97	1,500
Stagg-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 40x80	2,425
South 6th-st., s. s., 54.3 ft. w. of 6th-st., 21.2x80	800
De Kalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 100x100, 5 hs.	45,000
Miller-av., e. s., 165 ft. s. of Division-av., 17.6 x100	6,000
Park-av. and Steuben-st., s. w. corner, 75x30	1,340
Tompkins-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 20x 80, h. and l.	6,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Greene-av., 18.9 x100	7,300

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Richmond Turnpike, Martling property, 38x100	$1,300

Westfield.

Kittingville, adjoining Staten Island Railroad, 50 x100	$275

New-Brighton.

Tompkins-av., corner Aun-st., 40x150	$3,550

Middletown.

Gordon-st., 40 ft. from Gore-st., 25x128x25x100	$5,000

Linden Park.

Lot No. 240, 25x100	$140
Lot No. 239, 25x100	150
Lots No. 627 and 628, 50x100	250

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Beacon-st., w. s., 127 ft. n. of Springfield-av., 7x 97x6	$400
Baldwin-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of West-st., 25x100	2,150
Court and South 9th sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	3,000
Charlton-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25 x100	1,200
Charlton-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25 x100	900
Emmet-st. and Avenue C, s. w. corner, 75x100	1,500

Bloomfield.

Bloomfield-av., n. s., adjoining R. Hedden's, 30.3 x200	$604

Jersey City.

Bergen-av., w. s., near Tierney-st., (Lydecker's) 50x75	$5,000
Rock-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Palisade-av.	750
Fox-place, n. s., 100 ft. e. of Gill-st., 40x115	1,200
Essex-st., No. 42, 25x100	6,000
Bowden-av., s. s., 285 ft. w. of Monticello-av., 50 x 125	2,135
Lots Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, block No. 119, Garrison's, 137x100	3,587

Greenville.

Vreeland-av. and Clark-st., s. w. corner, 100x 150	$7,000
Lot No. 25, block No. 4, Gould's map, 25x100	400
Lot No. 5, block No. 3, Gould's map, 25x100	300

Union.

Lots Nos. 28, 29, block No. 1, Haxtimer's map, 50x100	$740

West Hoboken.

Clinton-av., e. s., lot No. 43, Hexamer's, 25x100	$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WELL rented for sale at a low price by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.: No. 632 East 9th-st., three-story and basement brick; No. 209 Madison-st., five-story Philadelphia brick; No. 21 Hester, corner Norfolk-st., five-story Philadelphia brick.

PURCHASE A HOME.—WE ARE OFFERING for sale three hundred brown-stone houses, ranging from $12,000 to $150,000, in the most desirable parts of this City, at reduced valuation. Full particulars in regard to the same at our office. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON 52D-ST., 300 FEET west of Broadway, a first-class four-story and basement high-stoop house, 25 feet front by 50. Inquire of T. WALL, No. 249 West 52d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A CHEAP HOUSE—EXCELLENT LOCATION—The three-story high-stoop house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; modern improvements; immediate possession. To examine apply on the premises; for terms, to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 13th-st. and 6th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD AT A bargain; cottage, barn, orchard, 3¼ acres, near church, &c.; only $2,500. C. H. Oliver, 7 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 294 East Houston-st. and No. 235 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 47 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,850 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIFTY-SIX FULL LOTS, on 1st and 2d avs. and 41st and 42d sts., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.—TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Valuable plot of ground, each 100 feet square, in Stadt Wurtemburg, Queens County, L. I.

Also, valuable property near Fort Washington, a part of the Dyckman estate. Also, a four-story dwelling house and lot, No. 216 Adams-st., Brooklyn; house contains modern improvements and in perfect order.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE-OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live-oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the Yard, will be paid by such Purchasing Paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount thereon agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions: Say 32,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, stern-posts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportion in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the molds of which can be seen at any navy-yard; 120,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 12 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 20,000 cubic feet of timber siding 13 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards, at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "sealed proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions, and similarly indorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy-yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn of from 3,000 to 30,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 18 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st of February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I, (or we,) of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy-yard at ——, —— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:

—— cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot, $——.

—— cubic ft., curved timber, at $—— per foot.

—— cubic ft. timber, at $—— per ft.

Total quantity. Total value.

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Pay-master of the Naval Station at —— for signature and certificate.

Date ——. [Signature,] A. B. C. D.

Witness: ——.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— is accepted, he (or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or by the Pay-master of the Naval station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——. [Signature] C. D. E. F.

Witness: ——.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.) The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:

ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada invite tenders for the construction of the Second Division of their Canada Air Line. Plans and specifications for the division from Aylmer to Simcoe will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, George Lowe Reid, Esq., Hamilton, from the 5th to the 25th November.

All tenders must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., sealed and marked "Tender for construction of Second Division Canada Air Line."

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

CHIEF OFFICES HAMILTON, ONTARIO, 7th November, 1870.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 [illegible] blank books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

LAST DAYS

OF THE GREAT

CLEARING OUT SALE,

AT RETAIL.

THE CONTRACTORS HAVING NOTIFIED US THAT OUR NEW STORE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., WILL BE COMPLETED THIS WEEK, WE PROPOSE TO OPEN IT FOR BUSINESS ON

Monday, Nov. 28.

OUR PRESENT PREMISES WILL BE CLOSED ON THE EVENING OF

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

DAILY REDUCTIONS OF PRICES ARE BEING MADE THAT THE STOCK MAY BE AS SMALL AS POSSIBLE AT THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE ATTENDANCE OF THE LADIES OF THIS AND THE ADJACENT CITIES AT THIS SALE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

CORNER BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH NEW GOODS.

SASH RIBBONS 6 and 7 inches wide, 50c., 65c., 75c. and 95c. per yard.

6, 7 and 8 inches wide GROSS GRAIN, 75c., 85c., $1 and $1 10, all Silk.

Hundreds of five and six dollar SCARFS and SASHES, clearing at $2 50 and $2 75 each.

Lines of Bonnet Ribbons 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. up, half price.

EXAMINE OUR SILK BONNET VELVETS, OUR MANTILLA LYONS VELVETS, OUR VELVETEENS,

IMPORTED FEATHERS,

PLUMES AND FLOWERS.

Satins 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard. PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

BROWN SILK-RIB VELVETS, EVERY WIDTH, ALSO EVERY OTHER COLOR.

GIMP, LOOPS, SILK AND JET BUTTONS FOR CLOAKS.

LACES.

TIDIES, IMITATION AND REAL VALENCIENNES AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS AND UNDER-SLEEVES.

FINE LINE OF LACE AND EMBROIDERED POMPADOURS, COLLARS AND SETS.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY, SKIRTS, CORSETS, 50c., 75c. FRENCH, 85c. $1, $1 25. BARGAINS.

SPECIALTIES.

LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 60, up.

PERFUMERY, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.; best, 25c.

HAIR OILS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, NECK-CHAINS, POCKET-BOOKS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, 75c. up.

ALSO, CHINA, FANCY AND HAIR GOODS, CHEAPEST THIS SEASON.

UNPACKING NEW TOYS AND DOLLS, half price.

KID GLOVES

AT 50c., AT 75c., FROM AUCTION. NO ADVANCE IN PRICE YET.

The best dollar glove in the world; colors unique; every pair warranted. Also, Perinots, one and two buttons.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOOK AT HOSIERY.

GENTS' SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 50 CENTS UP.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, 50c., 62c., 75c. AND $1. BARGAINS.

REGULAR MADE HOSE, 25 cents the pair.

SEVERAL HUNDRED DOZEN WINTER GLOVES, half price.

EXAMINE OUR 25 CENT WOOLEN GLOVES.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SCARFS, TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, cheap.

KNITTED AND WOVEN WOOLEN GOODS IN NUBIAS, JACKETS, SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS.

ALSO, GENTS' AND BOYS' CARDIGAN JACKETS. BARGAINS.

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND NEW HATS AND BONNETS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

IN VELVETS, PLUSH, FELT AND STRAW, suitable for Ladies, Misses, Infants and Boys.

PRICES ALL DOWN.

Bonnet room upstairs.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

LARGE STOCK

TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, &c., &c.

REDUCED PRICES.

McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

LOW RENTS—CHEAP LACES.

Bargains in real point and black laces, French embroidered handkerchiefs, bands, edgings, &c.

JOSEPH TUCKER, No. 3 West 32d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

TOWNSEND & KING,

IMPORTERS,

79 and 81 WORTH-ST.,

ARE RECEIVING A FEW CASES OF

BLACK AND WHITE FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,

ALSO

VELVETEENS,

PLAIN AND TWILLED,

ALL GRADES AND COLORS,

ALSO,

BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED VELVETEEN CORDS.

AT KINZEY'S.

REDUCING STOCK

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

LADIES' AND MISSES' KIDS, 50c. pair.
FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, 75c. pair.
ANOTHER LOT TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 95c.
FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, 85c., 95c. pair.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 75c., $1, and $1 25 pair.
SILK-LINED GLOVES, 25c., 50c. pair.
PLUSH-LINED BERLIN GLOVES, 25c.
LADIES' FLEECED HOSE, 20c., 25c. pair.
EXTRA FULL REGULAR-MADE, 25c. pair.
FULL REGULAR MERINO HOSE, 25c.
BOYS' AND MENS' MERINO GOODS.
LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO GOODS.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, SPLIT, SINGLE AND DOUBLE, ALL AT 10c. OUNCE, BY SINGLE OUNCE OR PACKAGE.

1,500 WORKED WORSTED PATTERNS, from 50c. up.

VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, SATINS, &c.

LOTS OF VELVETEENS, 75c. yard, to $1.
LOTS OF SILK VELVETS, 75c. to $2.
SILK PLUSHES from 75c. yard to $2.
BLACK VELVETEENS, 50c. to $2.
5,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
COLORED SILK VELVETS FROM AUCTION.
BLACK SILK VELVETS FROM AUCTION.
LOTS OF SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS, CHEAP.
LOTS OF CLOAK TRIMMINGS VERY LOW.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL OUR ROUND HATS.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS UNDER PRICE.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

5,000 EMBROIDERED SETS, 25c., 75c., 85c., $1.
3,000 FINE EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 25c. to 50c.
2,000 FINE LACE COLLARS, 25c. to $1.
1,000 CHEMISETTE SETS, 75c. and $1.
EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS VERY LOW.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 20c., 25c.
LADIES' HEMSTICH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 20c.
FINE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 20c., 25c., 30c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED NAMES, 25c.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

2,000 FINE JET SETS, 25c. to $2 50. 1,500 FINE GILT SETS, 25c. to $2 50.
SLEEVE BUTTONS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, NECKLACES.
BRACELETS, PORTE-MONNAIES, ORNAMENTS, &c.
ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
BEST MACHINE SILKS, 5c. spool.
SEWING SILK at 1c. spool.
EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTONS 1c. spool.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES 2c. card.
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c., &c.

WM. KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

SPLENDID STOCK

BROCATELS, TERRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED, FRENCH CRETONNES, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

VERY LOW.

McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, Will amply repay inspection.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

Full lines of the celebrated JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM

UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. EVERYTHING REDUCED TO GOLD COST.

Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces.
Real Point, Point Applique, Duchess Laces.
1,000 pieces Real Valenciennes Laces, very cheap.
Real Lace Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Collarettes, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
Real Lace Capes, Points, Sacques, Parasol Covers.
Lace Flouncings, Over-dresses, &c.
Embroidered and Hemstich Linen Handkerchiefs.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets, new styles.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Guipure Bands.
Kid Gloves, one button, $1; two buttons, $1 25.
All are the newest patterns, and imported for best City trade, and are remarkably reasonable prices.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, the oldest stand in the City, the office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, running through to Liberty-st. Horse and carriage branch, Nos. 112 and 114 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE MACHINERY, TANKS, SCREW PRESSES, &c., Contained in the PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 663 GREENWICH-ST., Near Christopher-st., Will be sold by auction by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, on TUESDAY, NOV. 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK, BY ORDER OF HORATIO REED, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

MEDICAL.

DR. B. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO SMART, competent Protestant cooks; understand their business fully, baking, &c. Also, first-class Protestant laundress, and two English chamber-maids and waitresses; two first-class nurses and seamstresses, American and Scotch; also smart girls as good plain cooks, washers and ironers and general house-work; no objection to the country; have good references. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED German young woman, a situation as cook; understands American, French and German cooking in all its branches—meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies—and is an excellent baker; speaks English, German and French. Call at No. 203 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; she also speaks French and English; is an excellent seamstress, can cut and fit, operate a machine, a good dress-maker; can dress hair very nicely; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 203 Bowery.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 125 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of French, professed, Protestant and other cooks, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses and nurses; also, young girls for house-work, nurses and waitresses, those lately landed.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; CAN do French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, jellies, creams and side dishes in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials; terms moderate. Call at No. 235 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; she has the best City references as understanding her business thoroughly; honest above expression is her best recommendation. Apply at the French office No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A situation as chamber-maid, or to make herself useful in any way; she speaks English fluently; has no objection to go a short distance from the City. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer, or cook; is a thorough laundress and good cook, fully competent to do either. Apply at No. 323 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED Englishwoman desires to go out by the day house-cleaning or washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 202 Grand-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts; no objection to a boarding-house or the country. Call for two days at No. 322 East 22d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS girl to do cooking or general house-work; is a competent and reliable servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best of references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has very good reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 Mott-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, highly recommended, a situation to take care of grown children or an infant; she is a pretty good sewer, willing and obliging. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD dress-maker, just after coming from the West; would go as seamstress in a nice family. Call, for two days, at No. 322 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress in a private family. Call or address No. 236 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD dress-maker and seamstress; can use a machine; wishes a permanent place in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 215 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG REGULAR laundress, a situation in a private family; she understands fluting, puffing, &c.; has good City references. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG TIDY GIRL, A situation as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; good City reference. Apply at the French office No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; has good reference from last place. Apply at No. 147 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION (WILL assist in washing) by a Scotch Protestant woman; she is an excellent family cook; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 325 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing. Call or address No. 224 East 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; is also a good chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 18 Little 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, well educated, but a short time in the country, a situation as nurse and to instruct children in French. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 412 East 17th-st., upstairs, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WITH THE best of reference, the washing of gentlemen or families, by the month or dozen. Call or address No. 481 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and sewing, or waitress. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; an English Protestant person of middle age, with reference. Call or address for two days No. 16 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at 205 East 28th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE woman; ladies' or families' washing; fluting done in the neatest manner; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 200 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED cook, to go out by the day for parties or dinners. Apply at No. 537 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady; is competent to superintend household affairs, or go in a family as companion; would take care of an invalid lady; can teach young children; best of references. Call or address WARNER, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

ALL FAMILIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING first-class servants, (who have lived with well-known City families,) both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country, can do so at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

A DRESS-MAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly will go by the day in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION.—LADIES WISHING ENGLISH, French, German and Irish help, can be suited immediately at 136 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

NOTICE.—THE MOST RELIABLE COLORED servants are to be obtained at SIMMS' Agency, No. 541 6th-av.; males and females to fill every capacity, at short notice.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a first-class City driver; long experience; good reference as to capability, sobriety, &c.; can be seen in private stable rear of No. 28 East 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Apply to I. J. COE, proprietor of Spingler House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY a young man in a private family or private boarding-house; can furnish best City reference. Apply at No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady and capable man, with eleven years' recommendation from his present place. Apply at private stable, No. 108 West 30th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO HOTELS.—A GENTLEMAN COMING to New-York would like a situation as hotel clerk; has had ten years' experience; has very extensive acquaintance; references first-class. Address C. T. L., Boston Post-office, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, competent men to act as canvassers for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machines. Apply at No. 1,143 Broadway, corner 26th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

ADVERTISING CANVASSER WANTED to solicit advertisements for an illustrated monthly; none need apply unless they have been successfully engaged on some publication. Address, with references, J. H. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE SALESMAN, having large nearby Ohio or Michigan trade; particulars required; state am't of trade. Johnson, 5,440 P.O.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN wanted by JOURNEY & BURNHAM, No. 164 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON—DELIVERED immediately; made from imported coal. Manhattan Gas Works, 14th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOFF.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.

Acadia......Sat., Nov. 26	Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30
India.......Sat., Dec. 3	Iowa........Wed., Dec. 14
Australia...Sat., Dec. 10	Acadia......Wed., Dec. 28
Columbia....Sat., Dec. 17	Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11
Europa......Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa........Wed., Jan. 25
Caledonia...Sat., Dec. 31	Acadia......Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes., Nov. 23 | Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 24 | Abyssinia, Wedne., Dec. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1 | Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.

Return tickets......$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets......$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie...SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE..........Daure.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE........Rousseau..SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman...Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams...Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard...Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth...Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman
IDAHO, Capt. Price...Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green...Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, Grace, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Andrew, Saturday, Dec. 3, 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Nov. 26, 3 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Dec. 10, 3 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.

According to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 3, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Gavitt.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1 only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.........Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, (via Nassau,) Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams.........Dec. 8

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail-steamship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 2.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Thursday, Dec. 29.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 11 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

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For terms and other particulars, apply to GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 36 WALL-ST., Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR INVESTMENT

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky First Mortgage Bonds.

Seven per Cent. Interest, April and October, due in 1887, at 92 and accrued interest.

Further information on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CITY STOCKS
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

CITY 5s OF 1870, due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.

CITY 7s, 30 YEARS TO RUN, sold at a small premium.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

$100,000.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Interest payable January and July.

For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to Wm. H. Swift, Esq., at Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1870, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1870, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATH'L THAYER,

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 9 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STOLEN.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DATED Nov. 15, 1870, for $250, signed Walter H. Gilson. All persons are cautioned to have nothing to do with said note. ABM. INSLEE.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 26 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee, E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $3,013,436 76.

E. J. Haines, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. Westlock, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,605,622 63; surplus, $164,651 61.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORVILLE ODDIE and JOHN W. ODDIE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Orville Oddie and John W. Oddie, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RILEY L. HAMILTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Riley L. Hamilton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and second and third meetings of said creditors, pursuant to the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BOGERT and CORNELIUS OAKLEY, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said Court by John B. Bogert and Cornelius Oakley, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of November, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DUTCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alonzo Dutch, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of December, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. KIRTLAND, DWIGHT M. BABCOCK and JOSEPH M. BRONSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Frederick S. Kirtland, Dwight M. Babcock and Joseph M. Bronson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. LEAVITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas H. Leavitt, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that a hearing be had on said petition on the 12th day of December, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,174.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DUTCH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Alonzo Dutch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of November, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 19th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, with or without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bed-room adjoining, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C., Box No. 186 Times Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, J. T., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A FRONT (ALCOVE) ROOM, ON SECOND floor; gas, fire, hot and cold water; $25. Back room, closet, gas and fire; $20; next to bath-room, &c. Also, hall room on third floor, $7; good table; best references. J. M. CHAPMAN, No. 126 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 13 BOND-ST., OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; no meals; suits rooms on second floor and two parlors on first floor, front; house heated throughout; prices moderate.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for an artist, or one or two persons, elegantly furnished, without board, to let, together or separately. For particulars inquire at No. 122 West 14th-st., near Broadway.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, GAS, BATH, water-closet and large closet adjoining, to let single or together; private table, if desired. No. 46 4th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 50 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of elegantly-furnished rooms, on first and second floors; also, single room, for a gentleman. Strictly first-class board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or a family; No. 42 West 15th-st.; house first-class; highest reference exchanged.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR—WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also, other rooms for families or gentlemen, with board, at No. 38 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS or separately, in strictly private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired. No. 278 4th-av., near 21st-st. Unexceptionable references.

TO LET—NO. 28 CHARLTON-ST., NEAR Macdougal-st., a cozy upper room for one or two gentlemen; family private.

NO. 165 MADISON-AV.—AN ELEGANT parlor floor to rent, with private table, to a first-class family.

TWO ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor and one on the fourth floor to let, with board. No. 117 East 17th-st.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—ONE PARLOR and bedroom to let, with board; No. 279 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A QUIET SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a furnished room—hall room, if good size—in a strictly private family, (musical preferred,) with breakfast only; location above 20th-st.; references given. Address, with full particulars, (terms must be moderate,) D. B. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN. No. 40 Washington-square, (south.) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL. Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST. In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 26, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 20 FIFTH-AVENUE. Fourteenth year opens Sept. 28. Able masters in charge of the several departments. Carriages provided for pupils at a distance. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1633,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 26 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 27 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year. No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 30 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics, Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian lady, lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 103 West 30th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, of Home Journal, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 12, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 33 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED teacher gives lessons to pupils at their own residences, in the English branches, fortification, drawing, &c. Terms on application to DOUGLAS Station F, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 Times Office.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH and is qualified to teach the English branches, the languages and music, desires a position as governess. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 119 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.

JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, } Executors.
SAMUEL LEECH,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR, Organized by the French and American ladies of New-York City, has been opened at the Armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) Regiment, Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts.

EVERY DAY FROM 1 P. M. TILL 12 P. M., in aid of the SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Twenty tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR, under the direction of Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA.

MONDAY, Nov. 21, Grand Concert by the United States Band of Fort Hamilton.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES. NOVELTIES. BRIC-A-BRAC.

By direction of the ladies of the Committee, the correct change will be rendered in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance.

TICKETS.

Admission......50c.
Season tickets......$5

TO BE OBTAINED ANYWHERE.

MISS MARIE KREBS' GRAND CONCERT OF CLASSICAL AND MODERN PIANO-FORTE MUSIC, at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, with the assistance of Mme. Krebs-Michalesi, contralto; Mr. Carl Werner, violoncello; and Carl Hamm, violin. Admission $1. Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall, and all the principal music-stores.

FIREMEN'S BALL. THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT will be given AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871. Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 143 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 126 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE. WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME—400 MILES IN FIVE DAYS—115 MILES INSIDE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS FOR A PURSE OF $5,000.

Mr. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the great pedestrian, will undertake this stupendous task under the immediate auspices of the most eminent scientific men of New-York at the EMPIRE CITY RINK, 63d-st. and 3d-av., NOV. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 1870.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EACH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BY THE EMPIRE CITY RINK FULL MILITARY BAND. Admission, 50 cents.

PROF. E. L. YOUMANS WILL LECTURE at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Dynamics of Life.*

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH Readings, Union League Club, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M. Readings and lessons, $1 each.

LECTURES

HEAR REV. E. P. ROE'S POPULAR lecture, *History, Secret Service at the Front*, at the lecture room of Dr. Burchard's church, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST. CHANGE OF HOURS—NOV. 20, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 6:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, *5, *7 and *9 P. M., 12 Night.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

9:30 A. M., Great Southern Morning Express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.

9:30 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Pullman's Silver Palace cars, through from New-York to Pittsburg, Indianapolis and St. Louis, to Columbus and Cincinnati, to Fort Wayne and Chicago.

12:30 noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.

*5 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Pullman's Silver Palace cars through from New-York to Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis, to Columbus and Cincinnati, to Fort Wayne and Chicago.

*9 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with through cars from New-York to Pittsburg.

*7:30 P. M., Daily Southern Evening Express for Baltimore and Washington, with reclining-chair cars, for Baltimore and Washington, and with Pullman's Silver Palace cars through from New-York to Washington and to Lynchburg.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad ticket-offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and in Depot, Jersey City; at Pier No. 1 North River.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.

*Daily.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:15 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *3:30 A. M., (23d-st., *3:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. | WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Railroad Express.
3:45 P.—Montreal Express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, BROADWAY AND 29TH-ST., Will open Jan. 1, with elevator and all the modern improvements.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—NILSSON.

First appearance in America of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON IN ORATORIO. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear for the first time in Handel's sublime oratorio, THE MESSIAH, ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Miss PAULINE CANISSA, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, THE MENDELSSOHN UNION and Grand Orchestra, under the CONDUCTORSHIP OF MR. GEO. BRISTOW. ADMISSION, $2. RESERVED SEATS, $3 AND $4.

NEXT SATURDAY, NOV. 26, at 1 o'clock, FIFTH AND LAST NILSSON MATINEE, Prior to Mlle. Christina Nilsson's departure. Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. Conductor, SIGNOR BOSONI. Admission to Matinee, $2; Reserved seats, $1 extra.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, AT 8 O'CLOCK, LAST NILSSON ORATORIO NIGHT.

Sale of seats for all the above will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, on 14th-st., Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

MLLE. NILSSON'S LAST MATINEE, AT STEINWAY HALL ON 14TH-ST. Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will give one Grand Nilsson Matinee, prior to departure for the West, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, AT 1 P. M., assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS. Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

Conductor......SIGNOR BOSONI

GENERAL ADMISSION, $2. RESERVED SEATS, $1 EXTRA.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on TUESDAY, 22d, at the Hall, also Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway, at 9 A. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY, NOV. 21, First time here of THE HUNCHBACK. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Polk, Mr. Davidge, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Bascomb, Mr. Browne, Mr. Matthison, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Beekman.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22, First time here of THE HEIR AT LAW. Characters by Miss Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Winter, Miss Vollmer, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Polk, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Matthison, Mr. Browne, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Burnett.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, FERNANDE. The great Parisian Sensation. SPECIAL MATINEE of "FERNANDE" on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT TWO. FERNANDE! THE PARISIAN SENSATION.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON. Every evening at 8, and Saturday matinee at 2, THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, in the grand spectacular burlesque of PARIS.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the comic opera troupe in the Grand Duchess.

GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, THREE PERFORMANCES.

AT 11 A. M.—COMEDY AND FARCE.
AT 2 P. M.—THE COMIC OPERA TROUPE.
AT 8 P. M.—THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE. EVERY EVENING. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING, (THURSDAY,) AT 2. EXTRA HOLIDAY FUN. SECURE YOUR SEATS IN TIME.

FRENCH READINGS—THIRD OF THE COURSE—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock, Hall of the Union League Club. Tickets $1.

Mr. FAVARGER respectfully informs subscribers and the public that, to avoid interference with the Philharmonic Rehearsals, the subsequent French Readings will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS. Address No. 8 East 9th-st.

MR. FAVARGER WILL ORGANIZE three classes, to facilitate all those who wish to follow his peculiar plan of simultaneous exercises, by which adults will acquire a power to speak French correctly and fluently:

One class for ladies at 11 o'clock......$20
One class for gentlemen at 8½ o'clock......20
One evening class at 7 o'clock......10

In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $60 each member.

Persons interested may apply for free tickets of admission to the first illustrative lesson, which will take place for each class on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 and 23.

For tickets and other particulars, M. FAVARGER can be addressed as soon, No. 8 East 9th-st., before 1 and at 7 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE, No. 111 BROADWAY. RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.—Parties wanting the finest instrument at the most reasonable price, would do well to examine those of the manufacture of Jennys & Son, whose factory and ware-rooms are No. 128 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash, or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. Oswell, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. James Seely, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River, for Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 5 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE, TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. | Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 363 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steam-boat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M. From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The splendid steamers

NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 14th......7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....12:00 M.	Wed., 16th.......10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 17th....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th.....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 19th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 21st......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 21st......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 22d......7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d......3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d....8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon. and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 128 WEST 21ST-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......MR. LESTER WALLACK

SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY. THIS MONDAY, Nov. 21, First time this season, Sheridan's master-piece, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, With the following cast:

Sir Oliver Surface......Mr. John Brougham
Sir Peter Teazle......Mr. John Gilbert
Charles Surface......Mr. George Clarke
Joseph Surface......Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Benjamin Backbite......Mr. Owen Marlowe
Crabtree......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Moses......Mr. J. C. Williamson
Careless......Mr. Charles Rockwell
Rowley......Mr. M. Lanagan
Trip......Mr. E. M. Holland
Sir Harry Bumper, (with song)......Mr. W. S. Baker (by kind permission of Geo. Wood, Esq.)
Snake......Mr. W. J. Leonard
Joseph's servant......Mr. J. Peck
Lady Sneerwell's servant......Mr. W. Quigley
Lady Teazle......Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Candour......Miss Emily Mestayer
Lady Sneerwell......Mrs. John Sefton
Maria......Miss Helen Tracy
Guests......{ Misses Clayton, Fowler, Rowe, Hayden, McCormack, Blaisdell and others.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22—THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING NIGHT—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Nov. 25—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 26, at 1½ P. M.—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Due notice will be given of the production of the two new comedies, COQUETTES and BIRTH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. LESTER WALLACK begs to announce a performance by WALLACK'S COMPANY ON THANKSGIVING NIGHT, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, on which occasion will be presented THE ROAD TO RUIN, WITH ITS GREAT CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

95TH TO 103TH TIME. FIFTEENTH WEEK of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in his world-renowned character of "RIP VAN WINKLE," in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.

EVERY EVENING, And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.

EXTRA MATINEE of RIP VAN WINKLE with MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 24. Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

Near 6th-av.

Last week of the engagement of MRS. F. W. LANDER, who will appear on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, in the famous revolutionary drama of CHARLOTTE CORDAY; OR PARIS IN '93. In the course of the drama Mrs. LANDER will chaunt the famous "MARSEILLAISE."

WEDNESDAY, 23, AND EVERY EVENING, FROU-FROU.

Gilberte (Frou-Frou)......Mrs. LANDER

THURSDAY, grand Thanksgiving matinee, FROU-FROU.

FRIDAY, benefit and last night but one of MRS. LANDER.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE GREATEST HIT ON RECORD. CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM. Second week of the great sensation, LES BRIGANDS.

FIORELLA, (evenings)......LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, (matinees)......CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTA......ELISE PERSINI

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. THURSDAY, Nov. 24, THANKSGIVING GALA. EXTRA MATINEE AT 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

IMMENSE SUCCESS AND CROWDED HOUSES attend the representation of Dion Boucicault's new Romantic Irish Drama of THE RAPPAREE, Produced with NEW SCENERY, EFFECTS, &c.

Act 1. THE RISING OF THE TIDE.
Act 2. THE ESCAPE BY FIRE.
Act 3. THE DUEL TO DEATH.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, GRAND THANKSGIVING MATINEE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY.

First week of the great representatives of burlesque, MR. AND MRS. JNO. L. HALL, and the popular favorite, Miss MARION TAYLOR. Three splendid pieces—FAUST, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, and Lemingwell's great specialty of ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. In active preparation, LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

ANOTHER NEW ATTRACTION. First appearance of CHARLES FISH, the CHALLENGE BARE-BACK, SOMERSAULT RIDER. THANKSGIVING WEEK—FOUR MATINEES. WEDNESDAY, at 2½. THURSDAY, at 2½. FRIDAY, at 2½. SATURDAY, at 2½, and EVERY NIGHT, at 8. A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC WONDERS. THE CORPS OF ARTISTS in a programme embracing ALL THAT IS NOVEL, THRILLING, and SENSATIONAL in the VARIOUS SPECIALTIES OF THE ARENA. THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, PONIES, &c.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 4.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.

This institution depends upon voluntary contributions for its support, and this year presents the following statement of work for the past twelve months:

Some three hundred and fifty thousand meals have been given. Ninety-one thousand lodgings given. Over one hundred thousand pounds of bread, besides potatoes, meal, fuel, &c., have been furnished to the poor. More than seven hundred dollars in money given to worthy poor. Eleven hundred and seventy-one children taught in our school. Average daily attendance three hundred and seventy.

Our treasury is now largely overdrawn, and it is hoped that the contributions will be liberal, as our wants are urgent.

Children will dine at 1 o'clock. After they have eaten we open our doors to all who desire to come to the feast. The sight is usually an affecting one—men, women and children, pinched by hunger and want, flock to our tables. We desire to make preparations for fifteen hundred.

Services will commence in the new and beautiful chapel, which was finished this year, at 12 o'clock, and continue until about 4 o'clock. All are invited to attend these interesting exercises, which will consist of addresses, singing of glees, anthems, &c., by the children.

Clothing and materials, new or second-hand, and all articles of food, will be gratefully received and sent for, on notice being sent to the House.

TRUSTEES, (Who are also incorporators.)

Archibald Russell, President; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; George F. Betts, Secretary; Charles Ely, Marshall Lefferts, Frederick G. Foster, Morris K. Jesup, D. Lydig Suydam, C. H. Dabney.

W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.

Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day and evening. All dances taught in one quarter; six perfectly in six private lessons.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 3, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 10, 1870.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE Montana Indian war claims of 1867, under the provisions of a recent act of Congress, is now in progress at the office of the undersigned in this city. All parties interested, in the same, who have not already appeared, are desired to present their claims or vouchers, with such proof in their support as they may have to submit, either in person or by attorney, without delay.

JAMES A. HARDIE, Inspector-General U. S. Army.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RELIGIOUS.

MORAL COURAGE.

Sermon by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth at the Church of the Messiah.

Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth preached to an overflowing congregation last evening in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The subject of his discourse was "Moral Courage," and he selected as his text the words: "Then began he to curse and swear saying, I know not the man." He was going to talk, he said, on moral courage, and his theme was illustrated by the incident of the text. Only a few days before the day of the occurrence therein alluded to Peter had said to Jesus of his own accord, "I will follow Thee to the death, though all men forsake thee, yet will not I." True, the words were uttered in a moment of passion, but in the hour of danger he should not have forsaken his master. In the hour of danger he purchased his present safety by three black lies. What a contrast between the two personages! The one timid and distrustful of spiritual things, the other resting in a Divine calmness, which feared no human power. Jesus has become the type of our lives. To the magnificent proportions of His character we seek to assimilate. There are two qualities in nature, bravery and courage, the latter of which is far higher than the former. A man in the heat of battle will rush into the thickest of the fight reckless of the untold consequences. He forgets himself in the interests of his country. The inspiration is a Divine one. To such an one we bow down in homage. There is, however, a higher quality, that of courage—a courage which we see in everyday life. A short time since three men attempted to cross the Niagara River in a boat. One of the party reaching out his oar to push aside a piece of ice, had it snapped in two, and the boat was left with but one oar and fast drifting toward the mad torrent. On the bank stood a hardy farmer, who saw the destruction to which they were hastening. Calmly and deliberately he reckoned the cost, and having done this, he entered his skiff, and after a great effort touched the imperiled boat. The three men leaped into his skiff, and with two strong oars they were brought safe to land, after being almost on the very brink of destruction. That man was not only brave; he was exercising that far higher quality, courage. If the dwellings of this City could be unroofed, thousands of similar acts of courage could be revealed. The poor sewing woman in her garret, sewing her soul away, and the merchant who forgets his losses in renewed struggles, are heroes of the highest type. If he would condense his whole ideas on this subject for the guidance of young men, he would say to them, "Have an opinion and stick to it." There are those, and they are known by thousands, who go with the tide. They find it easier to go with the tide than to swim against it. Such men never do anything without looking at society and asking, "May I?" The man of moral courage never asks the world for its opinion, but rather turns to his conscience, and says, "May I do it?" If conscience says "yes," then he does it, whether it please society or not. Some will not join a church, because they think they avoid responsibility thereby. Such conduct reminded him of a man throwing stones at another, and hiding behind a fence so that he shall not be seen. The moral law binds all, because they are men, because they are women, to assume their just moral responsibility. Badness always leaves its sting behind it. A bad man is always timid. He is constantly haunted by his own superstitions. Evil cheats mankind out of everything, and gives nothing in return. There is not a bad man in all God's universe who is happy because the moral law is against him. Badness is like a kicking gun; he who fires it is sure to be most hurt by the recoil. He has a bitterness and remorse continually in his heart. On the other hand, a good man is always brave. Even the moment a man takes a resolution to break off a bad habit, he feels stronger and straighter, and looks his fellows in the face with a squarer and steadier gaze. The young must make an allegiance to the truth, and publish it. Not that they shall advertise it, but that they shall not cover it up. To do this, they ought to belong to some church. If they stand at the altar while the prayers of the congregation are made in their behalf, and there take a resolution to be good men, good sons, good husbands and fathers, they realize accumulating moral strength from that very act. Today, as four thousand years ago, David sings the twenty-third Psalm, the most beautiful of them all, and here as four thousand years ago, Jesus of Nazareth, who sits at the right hand of God, utters His sublime precepts and presents His divine character for imitation. In conclusion, men and women must have a real, fixed belief. It must be such a belief as to become a great central fact, which shall become the pivot on which life turns. Let a parent believe in immortality, and though he or she may weep for their lost child, yet have they consolation in the conviction, the unwavering faith that, when the door swings ajar, the first welcome sound that shall greet their ear in the next world shall be the innocent prattle of the dear one who entered before them. To have this true moral courage of the good, we must have this true and fixed faith. Without this faith we are without courage.

CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

Sermon by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp at the Plymouth Baptist Church.

Yesterday morning a sermon was preached by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, at the Plymouth Baptist Church, in Fifty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, upon the subject of Christian benevolence. The occasion was the second anniversary of the establishment of the church at that place, and the attendance was unusually large. The reverend gentleman took his text as follows: "Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver." II. Corinthians, ix., 7. The speaker commenced by saying that there were various ways of contributing to the support of Christianity and the spread of the Gospel. Some churches raised funds by such popular means as fairs, concerts and lectures. If these things were honestly and fairly conducted, no doubt the proceeds realized, if applied to relieve the needs and the wants of a church, would be acceptable to the Master. Yet he must remind his hearers that this was not God's plan of doing what is necessary to be done for the sustaining of his cause upon the earth. God was no beggar, and none of his poor creatures should treat him as such. Whatever is given for the cause of Christ should be given voluntarily, freely, and as a matter of principle. God would be most honored and glorified in that way. He did not believe in any roundabout, second hand, half-compulsory kind of Christian benevolence. There are, he said, enough means in every evangelical denomination to abundantly sustain it. There are enough of this world's goods in the Baptist denomination to plant the standard of the Cross in every portion of the globe. Church members must not look upon the giving of money to aid weak Churches as a favor to God. On the contrary it was a great favor, a great boon, to all members to give, and they ought to be very thankful if they were able to do so. The speaker divided his subject into three parts, namely: First, the amount, secondly, the manner, and thirdly the motive which should govern all in contributing for Gospel purposes. As to the amount with many persons the same trouble existed now that did eighteen hundred years ago. Some would say, let every one give as God has blessed him. He knew a brother once who, when poor, gave bounteously—gave far beyond his means. When that same brother became rich he dealt out his money with a sparing, yea, even with a niggardly hand. He knew another brother in the Lord who laid all his capital on God's altar, and God afterward prospered him to such an extent that he was ten times richer in worldly wealth than ever before. Some had said to him, "We give now to the Church more than we can really afford." The speaker did not doubt they were sincere in such an assertion, but the truth was they were mistaken. No one ever gave to God and to God's cause more than he could afford. The true doctrine is to give according to the purpose of a renewed heart. Then, secondly, as to the manner of giving. Most persons would say, "Oh, the manner is immaterial; all we want is the money, no matter how the donor presents it." The speaker begged leave to differ. God does care a great deal as to the manner of giving. Many give very grudgingly, and do not seem to know it. Some give to sustain their popularity; such give grudgingly, but of necessity. Benefactions of this kind are an offense to God. Others there are who, being unpopular among their fellows, give for the purpose of making themselves popular—for the purpose of wiping away the stigma which is attached to them. Others still donate for the Gospel because they are known to be liberal, generous souls, and they must do something to keep up their reputations. Persons had appealed to the speaker for charitable aid, and prefaced their request by saying: "Elder Knapp, we know you are a generous and a very benevolent man." He could not let such people go away without telling them what his ideas were of true, disinterested benevolence. He had heard men say "I gave $100 to such and such a charitable institution just to get rid of the importunities of the agent." Giving for any cause from such a motive, was, he said, an insult to the Great Benefactor of all. Then there was another class who contributed sometimes very largely from motives of pride. He had sometimes been shocked at the spectacle of a man changing his subscription simply because a neighbor, who subscribed subsequently, exceeded him in amount. Such things were all wrong. The speaker said that some time ago, as appeared in the newspaper reports, a certain sea Captain arose in the crowded audience of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and stated to his brethren there that he had been greatly prospered by God in worldly wealth the previous year. He had made over $100,000 clear profits. It far exceeded his expectations, and he was most thankful to God. A year rolled round and that same Captain addressed his brethren of Plymouth Church as follows: "I stated here a year ago that the Lord had prospered me exceedingly—that He had been very good to me in the way of pecuniary prosperity. I have now to say that within the last year He has been better to me, been more merciful than ever. I have lost every cent of the $100,000, and all I was worth before." The moral the speaker wished to draw from this was that the giving with a liberal hand from right motives will not impoverish; that thus we invest in the bonds of Heaven—in other words, "cast our bread upon the waters." The motives which should actuate one in acts of Christian benevolence were briefly stated by the speaker in conclusion. He knew well the motives which induce most persons to contribute pennies to street beggars. It was to get rid of their importunities. That was not a right motive in donating for the cause of God. Nor should one contribute from pride, to gain popularity or to keep it. We should give in such a way as to show that we have an interest in the souls of men. We should give from high and holy motives. Referring to Plymouth Baptist Church, he said it was the most westerly church in the city, of their denomination. It had been planted there, amid some of the vilest and most wretched elements of humanity to be found anywhere in this great Metropolis. It costs something, he continued, to plant a church in such a place. There are wretches within hearing distance who are as vile, as low, and as debauched as can be found anywhere. It costs little, comparatively, to establish a church amid the wealth, the fashion, and the grandeur of the City. The debt now on this church, he said, would stagger almost any one. And here are our brethren away off in the Western wilds of the City, staggering under a debt which they have assumed for the purpose of planting the Gospel standard in such a desert place.

After the sermon the pastor of the church announced that there would be a collection taken up then, and another during the afternoon service. The amount necessary to be raised soon is about $7,000. It was stated that the lots upon which the church stands cost $14,000, and the erection of the edifice about $24,000. A collection was taken up and the services were brought to a close.

THE YOUTH OF THE PERIOD.

What He Should Be—Interesting Sunday Evening Discourse by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Newell delivered, last evening, the first of a series of Sunday evening lectures in the Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, near Grand. The subject, "The Young Man for the Times," attracted a large number of young men besides those belonging to the regular congregation, and the Doctor's practical remarks were listened to with great attention. He took his text from the thirteenth chapter of Acts and thirty-sixth verse: "For David, after he had served his own generation, fell on sleep." He introduced his subject by reference to the early history of David, and his distinguished exploits, which, he said, were proofs of Christian valor never surpassed in ancient or modern times. While only fifteen years old he was anointed by the Lord King over Israel. While a mere stripling he slew a lion and a bear, and, in the presence of his terrified army, stepped bravely forward and beheaded the monster who had so long defied the hosts of Israel. While young he also received the blessings of a grateful country. David was eminently a "young man for the times." He was a leader in his age and a savior of his race. God delivered the hostile nations into his hands, and honored him in the presence of the Generals and Princes of Israel. It was highly advantageous to David to enter on his noble exploits so young. It gave an impetus to all his future efforts, and the vigor of his manly strength and experience was devoted to carrying out fresh projects of usefulness. He would direct his remarks, he said, to the young men present. They were citizens of New-York, and wherever born were to be Americans. A full sense of their capabilities for good or evil thrilled him with anxiety. They are placed in a City where the tendencies to good and evil are all powerful, and the history of this place is marked with the upward and downward progress of whole battalions of young men. Each one of them may carry into the future a power for good or for evil. It would be his pleasing task to point them into paths of noble strife and final victory. It was not enough that in this nineteenth century they be merely honest, virtuous, or Christian men. They must be men of enterprise—"men for the times." In the history of the world there never has been a time so distinguished for golden projects and brilliant achievements as the present. One of the most striking characteristics of our age is its practical character. It is an age of freedom both of thought and action, and also of mighty changes and noble reforms. The bayonets of France are removed from Rome, and allegiance to an infallible Pontiff is abrogated by his once willing slaves. The Emperor himself becomes a captive, and France proclaims a Republic and governs herself. God is destroying the shackles which have oppressed the mind, the chains which slavery has forged, and dynasties grown hoary with tyranny. This is a day of consolidation in governments and in churches. It is also a day of liberality. Memorial funds amounting to millions of dollars are being raised. Evangelical sects are uniting in Christian alliances and in missionary associations, and bigotry and avarice are hooted to scorn. This is a time of association for good and for evil. The times demand, above all things, manly enterprise. Nothing is insurmountable to men of sound business capacity. The Church, too, is entering on a more extended field of usefulness. Sunday-schools are rapidly increasing, and the people themselves are becoming preachers of the Word, and earnest appeals on behalf of temperance, charity and righteousness are made. Revivals of religion are spreading, and the project of winning all mankind to Christ is fearlessly announced. This is also a day of intelligence. Education is enlarging her boundaries, and the Press, the platform and the pulpit pour forth their mighty utterances. Dr. Newell described at length the field of operations for young men in this City and country. We are the leaders of progress, he said, among the nations of the earth, and in our hands are placed the means for great and permanent usefulness. He concluded a deeply-interesting sermon by an urgent appeal to young men to be true Christian citizens, and to enter bravely on the grand achievement of the age.

WATCHING WITH CHRIST.

Human and Divine Sympathy—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was crowded yesterday morning as usual with the *élite* of the City of Churches. Indeed, of late, the influence of the pastor, Mr. Beecher, appears to have been on the increase in this direction, for even the halls and stairways of the edifice are now brought into requisition as standing room for eager listeners. In his opening prayer, Mr. Beecher, as has been his habit for several months past, prayed for the restoration of peace in Europe, and for the advent of the time when the only war upon the earth shall be that waged against sin. The sermon was of a character more philosophical than usual, and contained more of abstract reasoning on the relation existing, not only between mind and mind, but between mind and matter, than Mr. Beecher usually indulges in. The text was the fortieth verse of the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew—"Could ye not watch with me for one hour?" After referring to the fact that there was nothing remarkable in the action of the Apostles in falling asleep on the occasion referred to in the text, and adding that even Christ himself, with his large and sympathetic heart, found excuse for them on the spot, he said that in the Garden of Gethsemane there was some one place that had become specially dear to Christ; a spot where He had doubtless had special revelations of His father's grace, and where He had often gone to pour out His heart at His feet. We leave something of ourselves, he said, in every place where joy or sorrow comes to us. Our experience seems to go out to the material objects which surround us. Our feelings seem to become the attributes of those outward objects, and to fill them with life; and afterward, when we are greatly tried and afflicted, we go to them and feel that our sympathy and love are reflected back upon us. This is the only consecration of which material things are susceptible. No priestly hand can give virtue to a stone or make a spot of earth sacred by any amount of sprinkling or praying. There is but one priest, and that is the human heart; there is but one thing, and that is human experience, which can strike through material objects and impart to them an element of sacredness. And from this strange association of mind with the material had the particular spot in the Garden of Gethsemane become specially dear to Christ. Hither had He come to find comfort when He could go nowhere else, and here had His father and the angels ministered unto Him. Through and by this consecration of love this lonely temple in the garden where Christ repaired for prayer stood out in glorious contrast to that other temple over against it which was but dead matter. At this point Mr. Beecher asked why Christ had taken the three disciples mentioned to watch with Him, and answered that like all other souls, only in a greater degree, He needed sympathy, and therefore had brought them with Him. In no other respect could they have been of any use to Him, and this demand manifested here by our Savior for human love and sympathy, exists also, he continued, in the heart of the Father, God. It is a mistake to suppose that because God is perfect, therefore he does not need human love. God created man because he wanted his love. I could not, said the reverend speaker, love a being that did not both need and want my love. A being outside of and beyond the reach of sympathy may please the intellect, but cannot appeal to the human heart. All through the world we have indications of the truth of this; we see it in the strong affection of the mother, in the glow of the lover and in the clinging love of the little child. In these I recognize the divine just as I do the intellect of Beethoven in the sonatas and melodious snatches of his music that I hear when passing along the street, or as, when looking into some mountain torrent, you see pieces of rock torn by the stream from their resting places, you could, if you took time, go up the stream and lay them back in the very spot whence they were riven. So all with these manifestations of affection. They are directly traceable back to the bosom of God. This is the God-like element that is at work in every soul struggling to lift itself into purer and nobler manhood, whether it succeed or no. Every man has it in him who has learned to look with loathing upon his sins, even though he be without the power to resist them. And to-day watching with Christ means the acting in concert with this eternal God-given tendency toward the higher and nobler. Wherever there is a poor, earnest soul needing help there is our opportunity to watch with Christ, and we will prove our attachment to the Savior by improving the opportunity.

In the evening Mr. Beecher preached in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, and the pastor of that church, Dr. Cuyler, occupied the Plymouth pulpit.

THE DESIGN OF PREACHING.

A New-England Minister's Views on the Subject—Sermon by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, late of Worcester, Mass., delivered his first pastoral discourse at the New-England Congregational Church, corner Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, yesterday morning. The services of this rising Congregational Church were for some time conducted in the Chapel of Rutgers College, Fifth-avenue, but the present neat and commodious building, which was formerly an Episcopal church, has been lately rented by the congregation, and on Wednesday last Mr. Richardson was installed as pastor. This judicious appointment cannot fail to increase its importance, for Mr. Richardson has long been recognized as one of the most eminent and popular Congregational divines in the New-England States, and the large number of worshipers who attended yesterday morning, and the deep interest they manifested in the service, are good auguries of his success in his new sphere.

In his opening prayer he referred to the evil effects of the war in Europe, and fervently prayed for the time when nations, instead of engaging in strife, would unite in building themselves up in righteousness and true holiness. He then read a portion of Scripture, and commented thereon, after which he selected his text from First Corinthians, fourteenth chapter and eighth verse, "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" The sermon was very able and argumentative, of which the following is the substance. Paul, he said, was in this epistle considering the method and object of preaching, and fully demonstrated that the former should be clear and distinct, while the design should be, in all cases, to edify and build up the Church in the truth. He then commented on the appropriateness of the figure employed by the Apostle, and on the importance in the day of battle of having a trumpeter, who gives forth clear and distinct sounds, which will be understood by all the army. The same rule applies forcibly to preachers. Their trumpets should give no uncertain sound. In the momentous contest against sin and error, in which they are the pioneers, a mistake on their part, through giving an uncertain signal, may cause fatal misery. Their language should be comprehensible to all their hearers, for the danger was too great to waste time in unknown words as is too often done at present.

He then went on to consider the manner of interpretation and proclamation of the truth. Revelation, he said, is a system of truth which the preacher can understand. The Bible is a perfect system of religious truth, just as creation is a perfect system of natural truth. In all departments of natural science, the most perfect order and regularity prevail, and the closer nature is investigated the more will this harmonious law be established, so that in God's works no contradiction or confusion can be seen. Applying this illustration to the method and design of preaching, he said God will reveal himself in the spiritual as well as in the natural world, and the preacher must take the Bible as Copernicus and Newton took the book of nature. There are no limits to investigation in this field of inquiry, for the more profound the study of the Bible, the more beauties will be found in it, and the greatest scholar is always the most willing to learn. But the preacher must not sound his trumpet till he is sure the sound is certain, and furthermore he must know himself that he is proclaiming the truth. There are several fundamental doctrines on which uncertain sounds have been given. He then went into a lengthened discussion of the doctrines of sin, regeneration, Divine sovereignty, grace and law, pointing out first the uncertain sounds which have been uttered on these vital points of religious belief, and then explaining the clear and certain teachings of Scripture. He concluded by referring to his late appointment as pastor of the church, and said that it would be his great object to interpret aright God's words and works, that he might utter no uncertain sound, so that they, preacher and congregation, might meet at last in the Divine presence, and rejoice together for ever.

DIVORCED BY DEATH.

"Will the Marriage Institution Exist in Another World?"—Lecture by Rev. T. T. Kendrick.

"Will the Marriage Institution Exist in Another World" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Rev. T. T. Kendrick at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, last evening, the text being taken from the twenty-second chapter of Matthew and twenty-eighth verse: "Therefore in the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all had her." The reverend gentleman remarked that among the Jews a large class professed to believe that in the other world the first marriage was alone recognized, and the question put by these bad men was well suited to the mouth of the libertine. There were those so depraved by vice and evil associations that they looked upon the gratification of their sensual appetites as true happiness, and these men and their young brothers, atheists, deists and libertines, regarded the future existence as affording them greater opportunities for the satisfaction of their unholy desires. But Jesus replied to them: "After the resurrection there would be neither marriage nor giving in marriage," for men and women would be like angels of God, immortal and free from all human passions and those propensities which were to continue with them only during this present state of existence. On this subject there were various opinions. Some thought that husbands and wives would only be known to each other in life, and that as the great end of the marriage institution was fulfilled, all its relations and connections would decay and be known no more forever. Others imagined that the affections which grew out of these relations will exist after death, but that the glory of God, and of His kingdom, shall so possess the mind that these affections would not materially affect our happiness. Whatever might be their views on this subject, Jesus had settled in His reply, and it was a solemn thing to do anything that infringes upon the marriage institution. See the countless blessings it has conferred upon mankind. How impossible it would be to have a perfect civil society and community without it. God declared it was not good for man to be alone; that it was right that he should be joined to woman, and what God joined no man should put asunder. God thought so much of the marriage covenant, He has sworn that all who break it shall not see His face in peace. Though marriage was not continued in eternity its effect was lasting as the existence of the soul. The influence it created, the moral character it developed, would remain to all time, and the souls of the happy would look back upon the marriage condition here with feelings that increased their sense of happiness in heaven. The speaker then adverted to the relative conditions of angels and men in heaven, and argued from the continued trials the latter were exposed to on earth, their constant communion with God through admiring His work in nature, that they would be entitled to a greater reward and a higher degree of happiness. He contrasted the sacredness of the matrimonial tie with the union that existed between Christ and His Church, which, though it ceases with the termination of the world, is continued through all time in the sentiments of love and affection with which it is regarded. Marriage was a divine institution, which but one blemish only will justifiably divorce. The reverend gentleman remarked, in conclusion, that one of the great purposes for which matrimony was instituted was the creation of a healthy moral and religious feeling between man and wife, and the happiness of heaven would be increased by the contraction of that holy relation when its duties were properly exercised.

AMUSEMENTS.

Evil Influences of the Stage and the Ball-Room—Sermon by Rev. John Love, Jr.

Rev. John Love, Jr., preached on the subject of "Amusements" at Antioch Baptist Church, in Bleecker-street, last evening. He selected his text from the Second Epistle of Timothy, third chapter and fourth verse, as follows: "Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." He said that the present generation resembled the old Athenians, inasmuch as they were constantly in search of new things. The world is full of contrivances to amuse people. This City, especially, is a microcosm, in which art, and ingenuity, and skill had been exhausted in creating novelties to please and attract the multitude. To a certain extent amusements are brought in contact with the Church to retard and militate against its influence. The pulpit, however, cannot hold any equivocal position or use any uncertain language on the subject. Its mission is too high to cater to blunted tastes. It is not merely intended to lift up the lives, but to sound the note of alarm against the advancing power of sin. He should assume an offensive attitude, in a measure, in order to counteract evil tendencies. He, the preacher, did not object to proper relaxation and enjoyment, for the condition of the body needed watching as well as the soul. There is a spiritual dyspepsia as well as a physical one, resulting from the misconceiving of the divine truth. Religion is looked at by some as a straight-jacket, and as restraining freedom and suppressing joyous emotions of the soul. He believed in devotion, but not in asceticism. Rev. Mr. Love referred to the influence of the drama, and said that a person of cultivated taste did not need the aid of scenic representation in obtaining instruction from the drama. He traced the rise of the drama, showing from history that the ancient theatre found its original founders in people of bacchanalian customs. He said the history of the decay of the ancient Empires testified to the fact that the drama was intended to corrupt the public morals, and that it induced degeneracy. He said the theatre was not calculated to furnish moral instruction, and that it perverted the moral sense and gave false ideas of life. It breathed of the atmosphere of the bar-room and of the house of ill-repute; and the most popular songs were those which parodied hymns, or which were sung to sacred music. It is wrong for Christians to encourage actors who do not learn on the stage to properly value moral character. Dancing, he said, is another popular amusement, and thus is regarded by some as not being incompatible with piety. It had even crept into the Church to some extent. Some Christians who objected to the public ball on account of its indecorousness and mixed assembly did not discountenance small parties. There was no more harm in the mere act of dancing than in practicing gymnastics or callisthenic exercises, neither was this amusement changed by mere numbers. A private dancing party is no better than a large ball as an amusement. The difficulty is that no proper barrier can be placed over dancing. No one doubts that its influence is antagonistic to Christian worship, nullifying the truth. The minister who can attend the counting-room or the mart of trade is prohibited from the dancing room. This shows that it does not secure the sanction of true Christians. The reverend gentleman said that proper amusements were those which were not contradictory and discordant with the religion of Christ.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.847 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Nov. 17, 30.224 inches; minimum at 4 A. M. Nov. 14, 29.478 inches; range, .746 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 41°; maximum at 2 P. M. Nov. 13, 54.5°; minimum at 7 A. M. Nov. 19, 29°; range, 25.5°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,444 miles.

The schooner *D. & E. Kelly*, of Boston, Kelly master, from Rondout for Boston, with coal, came to anchor off the Highlands, in the North River, at 9 P. M. Saturday. Shortly afterward it was discovered that she was on fire forward, and before the crew could subdue the flames, there being a strong north-west wind at the time, the jibs, foresail, foreboom, foregaff, with all her running rigging forward and part of the mainsail, were consumed. The deck forward of the mainmast were badly burnt, and will require to be replanked. The foremast and shrouds were also badly burnt. Capt. Kelly and one of the crew was badly burnt about the face and arms. The damage will amount to about $1,500, partly insured in Boston companies.

Mention was made in yesterday's Times that James Kelly, a master carpenter, of No. 712 Lexington-avenue, had been arrested and held for trial for burglary committed last May, in the dwelling of his next-door neighbor, Wm. H. Peck, of No. 714, when $1,200 worth of property was carried off. The Nineteenth Precinct Police arrested James Kelly, Jr., last night, on a charge of complicity, and it is supposed that he is in reality the person who committed the crime. The case has created quite a sensation, as the accused are well known.

Lane's great Scriptural paintings of the Messiah will be exhibited at the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry streets, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, Nov. 23, 24 and 25. Matinees will be given on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 2½ o'clock. In these paintings the most prominent and touching scenes in the life of Christ are grandly illustrated by life-size figures, beautiful landscapes and splendid architectural views.

Joseph Prince, Henry Brooks and Joseph Samuel were arrested yesterday by Sergt. Davenport, of the Fifteenth Ward, for endeavoring to sell old newspapers under the guise of extras. When arraigned before Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Court, the accused were reprimanded and discharged with a caution of punishment on a repetition of the offense.

Louis Hummel, aged thirty-seven, a German, of No. 173 East Fourth-street, attempted suicide last night by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, while temporarily insane. The bullet entered at the ear and passed into the interior of the skull, and lodged there, causing a dangerous wound. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

As Officer Thomas Gorman, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was dispersing a mob of disorderly ruffians, last evening, at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, he was severely wounded on the head with a brick thrown by one of the crowd. Officer Clarey subsequently arrested Thomas King and Alex. McArdle, who were among the men, and they were locked up at the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station.

Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A., will deliver his celebrated lecture on "John Bunyan," at Steinway Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, for the benefit of the parsonage fund of Duane M. E. Church. A very large attendance is hoped for.

The statement that Wm. McNair (whose death, caused by swallowing eight grains of morphine, was announced in the Times yesterday,) had three times attempted suicide, is denied by his friends, and also the statement that he was addicted to drink. Coroner Keenan is to investigate the case.

Mrs. Jane McKean, aged thirty-four, of intemperate habits, made an attempt to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by hanging herself to the bedpost with a clothes-line, in her room at No. 945 Avenue B. She was insensible when cut down, but subsequently revived.

James Greene who on Sunday morning assaulted Nicholas Jolley, of No. 48 Amity-street, Houston-street, and robbed him of a silver watch, was yesterday fully committed by Justice Shandley at Jefferson Market. The confederate of the prisoner has not yet been secured.

The American Columbarian Society will hold their annual exhibition of fancy pigeons and birds, beginning today, and continuing for four days, at No. 202 Chatham-street. It is said that the display this year will be a very fine one.

Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., is to lecture this evening in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association. His subject is "Spain and the Alhambra."

BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the liquor-store of Hildreth & Bros., No. 220 Park-avenue, and before being extinguished damaged the building and stock to the extent of $2,000, which was covered by insurance in the Atlantic Company. Richard Sherwood is the owner of the building.

Bernard Murphy, of No. 94 Mott-street, New-York, fell overboard from one of the Grand-street ferry-boats, yesterday afternoon, but was saved from drowning by one of the boat hands, who jumped into the water after him, and kept him afloat until other assistance came to hand.

LONG ISLAND.

In 1862 the rate of taxation on $100 in Newtown was seventy-seven cents; in 1864 it was $1 40; in 1866, $1 42; in 1867, $1 78; in 1868, $3 28; in 1869, $4 10 on $100, an increase of 198 per cent. in five years. This increased tax was largely owing to the acts of special legislation which were forced upon this town from Albany—Thompson-avenue, a road three miles long, costing the tax-payers $300,000, and the Bissel [illegible] road, less than one mile long, costing the enormous sum of $245,000. One of the Commissioners of this last swindle has lately moved from the town, and is now a wealthy resident of New-York, living on the proceeds of his one-year road speculation. Other roads have been carried through, but nothing which has been so gigantic as these two enterprises. The Grand-street extension scheme, which was defeated last session by the rising of the people en masse of the town, would have saddled not less than $750,000 on the town. The two members of Assembly recently elected in Queens County are both pledged to oppose all special legislation of whatever kind, including the Blackwell's Island bridge scheme.

On Tuesday evening the Flushing Literary Association, in connection with the Debating Societies of Newtown and Bayside, will discuss the following: "That our next Legislature enact a law providing that a ballot be taken in each city, township and incorporated village of the State, on the question whether intoxicating liquors be sold and manufactured within their respective limits during the year." The debate will be in the Town Hall at Flushing, and it is expected that a large attendance will be called out. Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the county, is President of the Association, and Benjamin W. Downing, District-Attorney, is Vice-President. Both of these gentlemen will engage in the discussion.

Rev. Mr. Barr, the Presbyterian clergyman at Freeport, who was one of the ministers who waged a religious war against the Mormon settlement in the southern part of Hempstead, last Winter, complains that F. K. Benedict, the keeper of the Queens County Poor, refuses to allow him to minister to the paupers on account of the action which he has taken against the Mormons. Mr. Benedict, it will be remembered, is an elder in the Mormon Church, makes his regular pilgrimages to Utah, and was the prime mover in instigating the Mormon exodus from Long Island last Winter.

The Synodical Committee of Long Island have voted to hold mass-meetings in Suffolk County as follows: At Southold Dec. 5, at the Presbyterian Church, at 1½ P. M. At Greenport in the evening, same day. At [illegible] Hampton Dec. 7 at 1½ in the afternoon; at South Hampton at 7½ in the evening of the same day. The following persons will address the meetings: Rev. John D. Wells, D. D., of Williamsburg; Rev. Henry Van Dyke, of Brooklyn; Rev. E. F. Steel, D. D., of Astoria; Rev. Thomas S. Brown, of Brooklyn; Rev. W. Guthrie Bond, of Sag Harbor; Rev. J. M. Hopkins, of Ravenswood; Hon. Henry P. Hedges, of Bridgehampton; C. S. North, Esq., of Brooklyn. These meetings are held for the purpose of aiding the raising of the five million memorial fund.

The semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk County Medical Society met at Riverhead on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. David B. Van Scoy, of Amagansett, presided, and Dr. W. W. Hewlitt, of Babylon, was Secretary. Much interest was taken in the meeting, there being a very general attendance. An interesting paper was read by the Secretary, and interesting cases were reported by Dr. Hammil, of Islip, and Dr. Skinner, of Greenport. The next meeting will be the annual meeting, which will be held at Riverhead in May, 1871.

On the 16th inst. the cattle which, for a long time, had been pastured on the Indian reservation at Montauk, and which had caused considerable litigation, were driven off and the Indians left in possession. The farmers and fishermen contended that they had a right to pasture on the Indian lands, but the Courts decided otherwise.

The regular monthly meeting of the Greenpoint Band of Hope No. 1, will be held to-morrow evening, at the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, Greenpoint. The exercises will consist of declamations, dialogues and singing by the children, and addresses from Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., Geo. W. Bungay, Esq., and others.

The *Long Island Star* has collapsed. Evans, its editor, collected several hundred dollars for subscriptions and advertisements, contracted innumerable debts, and then left for parts unknown. The material has been seized and is offered for sale by the Sheriff. Evans is charged with many discrepancies, and it will not be safe for him to return to Patchogue.

The Queens County Agricultural Society hold their annual meeting at the Society grounds, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of field crops, and, in addition, the annual election of officers for the ensuing year.

The assessment for Greenport school tax is completed and amounts to eighty-seven cents on $100. The valuation of property in the district is $31,104.

NEW-JERSEY.

There is a constant army of tramps who make it a business to travel between the great cities, sleeping out of doors when the weather is favorable, and, as soon as the cool nights set in, seeking lodgings in the station-houses. Newark is now beset by these nuisances, on their way to or from New-York and Philadelphia. The number who nightly obtain lodgings at the Station house in Newark averages from fifty to seventy-five of such specimens of humanity.

Among the offices to be filled by Governor Randolph, with the approval of the New-Jersey Senate, this Winter, are the Chief-Justiceship, now held by Judge Beasley, whose term expires March 8, 1871, the Secretaryship of State, and the Chancery Clerkship.

The Water Commissioners of Jersey City are considering a proposition for the erection of a new reservoir, upon a higher elevation than that now used, for the benefit of the more elevated portion of the city. The work will cost $105,000.

The Acting Minister to England, Mr. Benjamin Moran, was twenty years ago a poor boy employed in a cotton factory in Trenton, N. J. He first obtained an appointment as an attaché to the corps of Mr. Dallas in 1857, and has risen by his own efforts without money or influential friends.

Prof. William Griffis, of Rutgers College, sailed last week to Japan, to enter upon his duties as Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the new University of Japan.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Nov. 19.—American securities opened flat, and stocks steady. The former closed quiet and steady, and the latter firmer. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	92⅞
Consols for account	92⅞	92⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	88¼	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88	88
United States 5-20s, 1867	88	88⅜
United States 10-40s	85½	85⅜
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	108	108
Erie R. R. Shares	17¾	17⅝
Atlantic and Great West. Shares	30	30

Frankfort, Nov. 19—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

Frankfort, Nov. 20.—United States Five-twenties are quoted today at 95⅛.

Liverpool, Nov. 19—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for new. 1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 18th inst., since the last report, have been 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Flour, 25s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Provisions—Pork, 108s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Produce—Linseed-oil, £31 0s. ⅌ ton.

London, Nov. 19.—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Cloverseed, 41s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American Red.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Albany, Nov. 19.—Wheat active; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 30; White State Treadwell, $1 45, with sales of 3,300 bushels of the latter. Corn quiet; Old Western sells slowly at 88c. Barley without activity but steady in price; sales 2 cars No. 2 Two Rowed State at 98c. at Schenectady, 1 car No. 1 do. do., here at $1, and 231 bags Six Rowed State at $1 06. Oats active and higher; sales 11,000 bushels State afloat at 60c.; 11,000 bushels Western in store at 60c.; 11,000 bushels do. afloat at 60c.; 271 bags State Choice at 61c. In the Cattle market today the highest price paid was 9½c., which is the highest realized in a month. Good butchering Steers sold up to 8¾c., and fine fat Oxen at 7¾c.@8½c.; the latter price having been paid for Southern Ohio, averaging 1,516 lbs.; Medium weights Steers, 6½c.@7¼c., and common Oxen and Bulls from 2½c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Some State Stock were disposed of at pretty low figures, while others sold up as high as Western. The average for Milch Cows was from $40 to $100 with small demand. Choice Sheep and Lambs have been sold at fully ½c. and in many instances ¾c. advance ⅌ lb., while Common have been taken more freely at last week's prices; Canada Sheep are quoted at 5c.@6c., and Extras a fraction over; do. Lambs, 7c.@8c.; Common State and Western Sheep and Lambs, 3½c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet; Spring Extras, $5 40@$6. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2, $1 10¼, cash; $1 11⅛, seller December; during the afternoon unsettled and fairly active at $1 09¾@$1 10, cash; $1 10½@$1 11, seller December. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 Mixed, 54½c. cash, and seller November; during the afternoon nominally 55c. cash; 54c. seller November. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 42c. Rye steady; No. 2, 73c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 83c. Highwines firm at 84c., iron bound. Mess Pork, $20 50@$21, cash; $19, future delivery. Lard, 12½c. Live Hogs dull at $5 25@$6 35; number packed to date, 103,000. Cattle fairly active at $2 85@$7 25. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs, 1,800 Cattle. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs, 1,500 Cattle.

Oswego, Nov. 19.—Flour active and unchanged; sales, 4,500 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for double Extra. Wheat firm, but closed quiet; sales, last night, 4,500 bushels ordinary White Canada, at $1 50, and 18,600 bushels White Michigan, to arrive, at $1 56, and at the close today, No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 25. Corn quiet. Oats higher, but quiet; sales, 700 bushels Western at 57c. Barley unchanged; sales, 13,800 bushels choice Bay Quinte at $1 11; 6,600 bushels do. at $1 12, and 2,000 bushels do. at $1 12. Rye and Peas inactive. Corn-meal, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20 ⅌ ton. Highwines, 88c. Canal Freights higher; Wheat, 9c., Barley, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$4 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake Imports, 20,700 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Oats, 37,500 bushels Barley, 257,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 32,500 bushels Barley, 464,000 feet Lumber.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.—Receipts—110,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—120,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley. Railway Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c. to New-York. Flour steady; sales, 500 bbls. White Illinois and Indiana at $7 25, and 400 bbls. City-ground at previous quotations. Wheat dull; sales, early, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 25, and market later heavy and unsettled. Corn dull and weak; sales, 8,000 bushels New at 70c.; 6,800 bushels New at 68c. Oats quiet and lower; sales, 35,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 52c. Rye neglected. Barley dull; sales, 20,000 bushels Canada at 85c., afloat. Peas and Seeds neglected. Mess Pork dull at $24 for heavy. Lard dull at 14½c. Highwines nominal at 90c., but no demand.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Cotton—Middling Uplands unchanged; Middling Orleans, 16½c.@16¾c. Flour less active, but holders firm; choice City Mills Superfine, $5 12½; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 25@$7; Fancy, $7 25@$8. Wheat—Less doing, owing to an advance asked; Indiana Red, $1 37@$1 42; White, $1 42@$1 50. Rye steady at 93c. Corn steady; Old Yellow, 88c.@90c.; New, 78c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@87c. Oats unchanged. Coffee—Rio, none in first hands; sales 200 bags at 15¾c.@17c., gold. Sugar firm; fair and good Refining Cuba, 9¾c.@10c. Molasses dull; sale, a cargo Cardenas Muscovado at 34c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 23¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat in good demand at full prices. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 48c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at full prices. Barley advancing for higher grades; sales at $1 10@$1 15. Provisions irregular. Mess Pork, $21@$21 25. Lard, 12½c.@12¾c. Bulk Shoulders in good demand at full prices; sales 16,000 pieces; on spot, 8¼c.; future delivery, 8c. Bulk Sides dull at 9c. Hams, 11c.@11½c. Hogs in fair demand, and advanced to $5 40@$5 65; receipts, 4,200 head. Whisky dull and [illegible] 82c.@83c. Exchange, par bu[illegible]

New-Orleans, Nov. 19.—[illegible] mand, and prices have adva[illegible] 15¼c.; sales, 4,000 bales; ne[illegible] coastwise, 515 bales; total, [illegible] Great Britain, 2,116 bales [illegible] bales to Bremen; coastwise, [illegible] bales. Flour—Superfine, $4 [illegible] Treble Extra, $5 60. Hay [illegible] Lard, tierce, old and new, 15[illegible] Prime, 10@10½c. Molasses—Prime, 34c.@38c. Other grades unchanged. Sterling Exchange nominally 122. Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 112¾.

Milwaukee, Nov. 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 11; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 06¾. Oats dull and nominal. Corn steady; [illegible]. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1, 75½c. Barley firm; Spring, No. 2, 79c. Live Hogs heavy at $6. Pork dull; Mess, $22. Hams in pickle, 11½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—15,000 bushels Wheat.

Louisville, Nov. 19.—Tobacco—Sales 35 hhds. at $[illegible] for common to good Lugs. Bagging steady at 27½c.@28c. Cotton firmer; Middling, 14¾c. Flour firmer; Extra Family, $5 50. Grain quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs quiet at $5 75@$6 37½. Provisions firm. Bulk Meats—fifteen-days-in-salt Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; Mess Pork, $21 50. Lard, 15c. Whisky steady at 83c.@84c.

Toledo, Nov. 19.—Flour firm, with a fair demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 29; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 23. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c. Flour firm; Superfine Winter, $4 20@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 45@$4 60. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20. Corn easier at 60c. for Mixed; 68c. for choice Yellow; 70c.@73c. for White. Oats held higher at 42c.@44c. Barley firm at 70c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 1,100 Hogs.

Memphis, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; receipts, 4,491 bales; shipments, 2,258 bales. Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull at 80c. Oats dull and nominal. Lard dull at 14½c.@16c. Bacon firm and scarce. Bulk Meats—The heavy receipts have depressed the market; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—Cotton in good demand, and prices have advanced; Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 900 bales; net receipts, 312 bales; coastwise, 408 bales; total, 420 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 738 bales; coastwise, 300 bales; stock, 4,655 bales.

Cleveland, Nov. 19.—Wheat irregular; No. 1 Red, $1 30@$1 30½; No. 2, $1 23. Corn advanced 1c.; sales at 47c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Michigan, 85c. Petroleum active and unchanged.

Norfolk, Nov. 19.—Cotton asking higher; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 1,859 bales; exports, coastwise, 378 bales; stock, 5,[illegible] bales.

Savannah, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales, 2,600 bales; net receipts, 5,898 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,098 bales; coastwise, 1,474 bales; stock, 7,942 bales.

Galveston, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; middling, 13¾c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 1,088 bales; exports coastwise, 409 bales; stock, 19,115 bales.

Boston, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling, 16½c.@16¾c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 39 bales; coastwise, 322 bales; total, 360 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

Detroit, Nov. 19.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; Extra, $1 25@$1 26. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs active at $[illegible].

Charleston, Nov. 19.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 3,076 bales; stock, 28,328 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 42c. Resin, $2 for No. 1, and $3 50 for Pale. Tar, $2. No sales of Cotton reported.

Mobile, Nov. 19.—Cotton steady; middling, 14¾c.@15c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; exports coastwise, 137 bales; stock, 42,[illegible] bales.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet but firm at 14¾c. for Middling; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales.

Wilmington, Nov. 19.—Cotton unsettled; net receipts, 600 bales; stock, 4,218 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	Nov. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Helvetia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Nov. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Nov. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Nov. 26	New-York	Brest.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR SAN DOMINGO, RIO AND HAVANA.

Tybee	Nov. 23	New-York	San Domingo.
South America	Nov. 23	New-York	Rio.
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 20—*In steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.*—Thomas Turnbull, J. T. Carter, Capt. Graham and wife, Miss L. Francklyn, Miss E. Francklyn, Miss Allan.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:54 | Sun sets....4:36 | Moon rises..8:49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:16 | Gov. Island..7:05 | Hell Gate..8:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 20.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Nov. 5, and Queenstown 6th, and Halifax 16th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has had moderate westerly winds the entire passage. Nov. 8, no latitude, &c., passed steam-ship City of Brussels hence for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 48 34, lon. 42 34, passed ship Polar Star, from London for New-York.

Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince Nov. 11 via Gonaives 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Murray, Jr. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Nov. 12 and S. W. Pass 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 16, 20 miles E. N. E. from Key West, passed the flag-ship of South Atlantic Squadron under sail; same day, 15 miles E. N. E. from Sand Key, passed steam-ship Missouri, hence for Havana; 17th, lat. 32 08, lon. 77 30, passed steam-ship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Nov. 12, and S. W. Pass 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker; has had strong northerly winds since leaving Cape Florida; Nov. 16, 150 miles N. W. from Tortugas, passed ship James A. Thompson, steering S. E.; same day, 10:30 P. M., Mr. A. M. Hays, passenger, a native of England, died on board.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Besse, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardiner, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 179 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales from lon. 17. Oct. 19, had a heavy gale from N. W., lasting 18 hours, during which shipped heavy seas, which stove boat, bulwarks, and washed everything movable off deck. Nov. 1, lat. 43, lon. 36, passed a schooner, bottom up, of about 200 tons burden; crossed the Banks Nov. 4, in lat. 45 51; has had two deaths (infants) on the passage.

Ship Chilliaawallah, (of Quebec,) McClennan, Callao Aug. 5, with guano to Hobson & Hurtado—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn Aug. 28, and crossed the equator Oct. 6, in lon. 37; had strong N. W. gales off the Cape for 10 ds.; had light trades in the Atlantic, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 20, 10 miles E. S. E. of Fire Island, John Chambers, seaman, a native of Scotland, while reefing the mizzen topsail fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark Jane Adeline, (of Boston,) Hutchinson, Malaga 45 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 6, and has been 12 ds. W. of the Banks with strong westerly gales.

Bark John Griffin, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has had N. & N. E. gales the entire passage, and been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Lucinda, Underhill, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Left in port schr. Lavinia Bell, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. J. Sturdevant, Cruse, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with railroad ties to Camp & Co.

Schr. Edward H. Clark, Williams, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with railroad ties to Ridgeway & Co.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Nellie B. Rider, Pratt, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Jones, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. G. P. Hind, Glendenning, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. David Sprague, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. W. M. Everett, Adams, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Cornelia Newkirk, Huntly, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Eva, Forester, Virginia.
Schr. Hannie E. Predmore, Hart, Virginia.
Schr. P. S. Miller, Hill, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah G. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia.
Schr. White Cloud, Foster, Virginia.
Schr. S. A. Irvin, Green, Virginia.
Schr. J. Irvin, Everland, Virginia.
Schr. John T. Way, Fisher, Virginia.
Schr. Montevue, Hillsbery, Virginia.
Schr. Ira B. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. William Tice, Tice, Virginia.
Schr. C. Kensley, Sullivan, Virginia.
Schr. Robert S. Stockton, Baker, Virginia.
Schr. Annie S. Gaskell, Foster, Virginia.
Schr. Osborn Curtis, Tilden, Virginia.
Schr. John Leuthall, Parker, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jackson, Hill, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Ham, Virginia.
Schr. A. J. Russell, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Vapor, Griffin, Hartford, for Trenton.

BELOW—Ship Blue Jacket, Summers, Callao Aug. [illegible], with guano to C. B. Green.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; barks Jennie, Cushman, Malaga; Alice, Carlton, Turk's Island.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 19.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Philadelphia for Boston. Brigs Challenge, Elizabeth [illegible], for Salem; [illegible] Schrs. S. and E. Corson, Hattie Paige and John M. Broomall, Philadelphia for Boston; George and Albert, Portland, Conn., for Boston; Abbie, Baltimore for Boston; Almira Wooley, Philadelphia for Gloucester; John Stockham, Philadelphia for Salisbury; Lizzie D. Small, Philadelphia for Danversport; Clara W. Elwell, Wilmington, N. C., for Salem; Red Beach, New-York for Pembroke; William Penn, Georgetown, D. C., for Portsmouth; Albert C. Paige, Pillsbury, Me., for Philadelphia; A. Tirrell, Lamas Cone for Philadelphia; Virginia, Hillsbery, N. H., for Philadelphia; Cora Morrison, Boston for Tangier; Pyrola, Portsmouth for Baltimore. Returned, schr. Franklin.

Sld. steamer Centipede; brig Oliver Cutts; schrs. James O. Donohue, M. S. Lewis, Mary B. Tower, A. M. Nash, Nelson Harvey, L. S. Barnes and Cora Morrison.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Maria Laud, Boynton, while passing up the East River ran aground on a reef off Rivington-street.

Spoken.

Oct. 13, lat. 6 N., lon. 33, spoke bark Wm. Turner, hence, for Sidney, N. S. W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

London, Nov. 20.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Rhein, from New-York, arrived today, at Grimsby.

Queenstown, Nov. 20.—The Cunard steam-ship Scotia, from New-York, arrived today on her way to Liverpool.

The steam-ship England, of the National Line, from New-York, reached this port today.

The steam-ship Idaho, from New-York, arrived at 7 o'clock last night.

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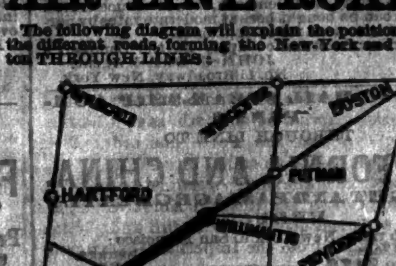
The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

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GETTING IN FOOD AND FUEL.—Prudent people lay in stocks of coal, wood and food, for Winter's use; and it is cheaper to buy by the cord and the cargo than in driblets. So in getting in a year's supply of food for the mind. It is cheaper to get up clubs, or to get magazines and newspapers at club rates, through one office. The undersigned will fill all orders by post or express for any periodical—be it daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, no matter where or by whom published—at reduced rates, providing the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL be included in the list. For example: The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL ($3 a year,) and either of *Harper's*, ($4,) will be sent one year for $6; and so of any other of the $4 magazines. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and any other $3 magazine or paper—say *Christian Union*, or *Demorest's*—at $5; and so on for those of smaller prices. Thus Clubs may be composed of single copies of different journals, and the subscriber gets his reading matter at wholesale rates. Make out your list and get an estimate from S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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